IMT Nuremberg Archives

H – 1220

International Court of Justice

Exhibit USA 492
filed Jan 2, 1946

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT (part of 1063PS)
Office of the U.S. Chief of Counsel

S E C R E T

Berlin 2 Jan 1941

The Chief of the security police
and the security service

State Police
Headquarters, Duesseldorf
15 Jan 1941

IV C2 general Nr. 4865/40 g

rubber stamp.

TO:
a) Reichs security headquarters (Distributor B)
b) All State police headquarters
c) All commandants of the security police and security service.

For the information of:
d) All inspectors of the security police and security service.
e) The inspectors of the concentration camps (with 15 copies for the camp commandants).
f) The commanders of the security police and security service in Krakow and Prague.

Subject: Classification of the concentration camps.

The Reichsfuehrer SS and Chief of the German police has given his approval to classify the concentration camps into various categories which take into account the personality of the prisoner as well as the degree of his danger to the State. Accordingly, the concentration camps will be classifeid into the following categories:

Category I For all prisoners with only little accusation and definitely qualified for correction, also for special cases and solitary confinment,
the camps: D A C H A U
S A C H S E N H A U S E N
A U S C H W I T Z I
(The latter also applies in part to category II)

Category Ia For all old prisoners and conditionally qualified for work, who can still be used in the medicinal herb gardens,
the camp: D A C H A U

Category II For prisoners with heavy accusations, but still qualified for reeducation and correction
the camps: B U C H E N W A L D
F L O S S E N B U E R G
A U S C H W I T Z II

H1220 - 0002

Category III For the heavely accused prisoners, at the same time also for those who have been previously convicted for criminal offences, for asocial prisoners that is to say, those who can hardly be corrected.
the camp: M A U T H A U S E N.

Not to be includedin category Ia are old prisoners not qualified for work and in need of medical treatment. They are therefore to remain in the specifically provided sections for this purpose of the respective concentration camp. More serious cases are to be transferred to the hospital section of the concentration camp SACHSENHAUSEN.

A regrouping of the prisoners within the camps according to the new classification cannot be undertaken right now in view of the current measures for the execution of the prisoner committment. New dispositions will be made, however, in accordance

1063A PS

with the classification.

I ask therefor, that in the future, with the arrest warrant and the transfer to a concentration camp, suggestions be made as to the category of the prisoner with regard to his personality as well as the degree of his danger to the State.

I therefore order that a complete record of the political life, previous convictions for criminal offences and conduct of the prisoner since the taking over of the power be established, and that request for assignment into category III be specifically and carefully motivated.

This decree does not apply to the district and local police authorities.

seal of the
secret state police

/s/ H E Y D R I C H

certified correct

/s/ BLEECK

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1063-PS (A)

19 September 1945

I, Fred Niebergall, 2nd Lt. Inf. O-133 55 67, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1063A-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.
O-133 55 67

PARTIAL

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1063B-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1063B PS

Headquarters of the
Reichs Security Service
II C 3 Nr 5028/43-273-2 (General)

Berlin 26 July 1943

seal:
State Police Hq Suesseldorf
16 Aug 1943

To the higher SS and Police Chiefs
the commanders of the security police and the security service
the inspectors of the security police and the security service
the deputy of the chiefs of the secret police and the security service within the territory of the military commander in Belgium and northern France in Brussels
the chiefs of the Einsatzgruppe B and D
For the information of:
the state police headquarters
the commandants of the security police and the security service
Reich's security main office--office IV

Subject: Organization of labor reformatory camps

The Reichsfuehrer SS has given his consent that besides concentration camps, which come under the jurisdiction of the SS economical administration main office, further labor reformatory camps may be created for which the security police alone is competent. These labor reformatory camps are dependent on the authorization of the Reichs security main office, which can only be granted in case of emergency (great number of foreign workers, etc.).

At the same time, the Reichsfuehrer SS has forbidden that prison camps of all sorts (among others, enlarged police prisons, labor reformatory camps, transient camps) be placed under the immediate jurisdiction of the higher SS and police chiefs or the commanders and inspectors of the security police and of the security service. He has ordered that those camps come for administration and command under the jurisdiction of the state police headquarters, commandants of the security police and the security service or the imigration and transient agencies. Thus the general supervision of the superior offices remains undisturbed by this affiliation.

The decrees of 28.5.1941 and 12.12.1941 concerning the organization of labor reformatory camps remain also in effect. For the General Government and the occupied territories, reference is made to the decree from 29.3.1943 II c 3 Nr. 5028/43273-2.

seal of the Reichsleiter
SS and chief
of the German police
in the Reichministry
of the Interior

/s/ Dr KALTENBRUNNER
Certified correct
/s/ Riemer

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1063B-PS

Nov. 22 1945

I, L. DAVENPORT, S/SGT. 32 49 65 87, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the German and English languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of document no. 1063B-PS.

L DAVENPORT
S/SGT
32 49 65 87

H1220-0004

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1063-PS-D
(PARTIAL)
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1063D PS

The Chief of the Security Police
and the Security Service
B. Nr. IV* 656/42 SECRET

Berlin 17 Dec 1942

S E C R E T

H1220 - 0005

Secret To:

All commanders of the security police and the security service
All inspectors of the security police and the security service
All commandants of the security police and the security service
All chiefs of the State police headquarters

For the information of:

The chief of the SS economic and administration headquarters, SS Lt Gen POHL
All higher SS and police chiefs
The inspector of the concentration camps

For reasons of war necessity not to be discussed further here, the Reichsfuehrer SS and Chief of the German Police on 14 December 1942, has ordered that until the end of January 1943, at least 35,000 prisoners qualified for work, are to be sent to the concentration camps.

In order to reach this number, the following measures are required:

1) As of now (so far until 1 Feb. 1943) all eastern workers or such foreign workers who have been fugitives, or who have broken contracts, and who do not belong to allied, friendly or neutral States are to be brought by the quickest means to the nearest concentration camps. For this, the most necessary formalities, as listed under Nr. 3) must be observed.

In order to eliminate and to avoid complaints, each and every one of these measures in the individual cases must be presented to third authorities, by giving careful reasons, as being irremissible security police measures.

2) The commanders and the commandants of the security police and the security service, and the chiefs of the State police headquarters will check immdiately on the basis of a close and strict ruling

a) the prisons
b) the labor reformatory camps.

All prisoners qualified for work, if it is essentially and jumanly possible, will be committed at once to the nearest concentration camp, according to the following instructions, for instance also if penal procedures were to be established in the near future. Only such prisoners who in the interest of investigation procedures are to remain absolutely in solitary confinement can be left there.

Every single laborer counts!

The checking must be taken up at once. All withholding of prisoners qualified for work is prohibited. My approval is required for exceptions.

3) The prisoners who are committed to concentration camps till the 1 Feb 1943 will be seized under reference to this decree, solely according to a list (present number, first and second name, place of

birth and date, residence, reason for arrest with short commentary. One list will be sent to the Reichs security headquarters as a collective request for both protective custody as well as for commitment to a concentration camp, for which the confirmation can be assumed.

In regards to eastern workers, that is to say for such workers who have to wear the insignia "EAST", it is sufficient to give the total number of the arrested.

One copy goes with the transport to the commander of the concentration camp, and another copy remains with the authorities who are making the commitment.

In order to facilitate the necessary exploitation, the lists are to be made up on single pages and in such a way that enough space be left between the data of the individual prisoners, so that the lists can be cut out.

The lists are to be sent to the Reichs security headquarters, Referat IV c 2.

By direction

signed: MUELLER

certified correct

seal of the secret state police

signed: HILLMUTH
Chief Secretary of Police

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1063-PS (D)

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt. Inf. O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of part of Document No. 1063-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

H1220 - 0006

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1063-PS
(PARTIAL)
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1063E PS

The Chief of the Security Police
and the Security Service (SD)
IV-C-2 General No. 656/42 g

Initials: B.R.
Stamp: Bureau of State Police
Duesseldorf, 5 July 19
Berlin, 25 June 1943

TO:

a) All commanders of the security police and the security service
b) All inspectors
c) All commandants
d) All chiefs of the directing offices of the state police
e) All groups and sub-divisions (Referate) of Bureau IV of the Reichs Central Office of Security

For information purposes to:

f) The chief of the SS central administrative office of economy, SS Obergruppenfuehrer (Lt Gen) POHL
g) All higher SS and police chiefs
h) SS central administrative office of economy, office group D - Concentration Camp - in Oranienburg (with 30 copies for the camps)
i) Referat II C3

Subject: Increased shipments to concentration camps.

Reference: My decrees of 17 Dec 1942 - IV 656/42 g and of 23 March 1943 - IV C 2, Gen No 656/42 g

The regulations for exceptions contained in the above mentioned decrees, which achieved their intended goal, are hereby revoked immediately.

The given directives have not been observed everywhere during the execution of those shipments to concentration camps. Subjects of allied, friendly or neutral states, as well as minors, have, for instance in several cases, been committed to concentration camps in spite of the strictest orders to the contrary. Their re-transfer will lead to difficulties and cause an unnecessary, supplemental effort.

In order to prevent justified complaints, especially of a diplomatic nature, I request to check the shipments which have been carried out immediately. Commitments contrary to the regulations must immediately be reported, since the cases have already been classified according to the general rules of protective custody, in every single case, and the release or other dispositions of such prisoners effectuated as quickly as possible.

This decree does not concern district and local police authorities.

By direction
signed: MUELLER

Certified:
signed: BLEECK (?)
Employee of the Chancellory

Stamp: Reichsfuehrer SS and
Chief of the German Police.
The Reichs Ministry of the
Interior

Pencil note: Duesseldorf

- - - - - - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 1063-PS

H1220-0007

19 September 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of part of Document 1063-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1104-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Exhibit USA 483
Filed 20-Dec-45

1104 PS

The Personal Reviewer
of the Permanent Deputy
of the Minister of the Reich

Berlin, 21 November 1941

Bi/T Nr 58 A/41 Secret

To Dr Marquart

Enclosed herewith I transmit to you the copy of an incident regarding the measures against the Jews in the general-district of Minsk, with the request to submit the same to the Minister of the Reich.

On order of the Gauleiter I have sent one copy to Lieutenant General of the SS, HEYDRICH, with the request for investigation of the incident.

signed: BIGENWALD

3 enclosures

Copy /T

The Commissioner General
for White Ruthenia

Minsk, 1 November 1941

Dept Gauleiter/Ka

To the
Reich Commissioner for the Eastern Territories
Gauleiter Hinrich LOHSE
Riga

Today, money, valuables and other objects were deposited at the cashier of my office against receipt, in the present of Government Councillor Dr IDELBERGER of the Police Battalion 11. These matters were from Sluzk and other regions which the Police Battalion 11 had included in its action without my order and without my knowledge. All objects and the money have been safely deposited by officials of Commissariat General with the Reich Credit Institute (Reichskreditanstalt) and are held at the disposal of the Reich Commissioner. Reserve officer 1st Lieutenant of the Police BRODECK attempted in the course of this incident to purchase gold for private purposes in order to use it for a personal affair, as witnessed by Government Councillor Dr IDELBERGER, my adjutant, SS-2nd Lt WILDENSTEIN and myself.

I have immediately reported the case to the responsible field command post at Minsk and requested the arrest of the police officer. 1st Lt BRODECK was immediately set free by the investigating court martial officer as the court martial officer did not find any basis for charges in this incident. This is contrary to the legal conception of my office. Any private dealing in gold is prohibited in the German Reich. Aggravating in this case is furthermore the fact that an officer of the same unit is involved which has effected the liquidation of the former possessors of gold.

The Commissioner General
for White Ruthenia

signed: KUBE

H1220 - 0009

C o p y / T

The Commissioner General
for White Ruthenia

Minsk, 1 November 1941

Dept Gauleiter/Ka

SECRET

Personal

To the Reich Commissioner for the Eastern Territories
Gauleiter Hinrich LOHSE
Riga

Enclosed I submit a report of the Commissioner for the territory of Sluzk, party member CARL, with the request not to let this matter rest. Herewith I propose to prosecute the guilty officers commencing with the battalion commander of the security police to the last lieutenant.

For about the last three weeks, I have discussed the Sluzk action against the Jews with the responsible SS-Brigadier General and Brigadier-General of the Protection Police, ZENNER, Member of the Reichstag, and I have pointed out that the tradesmen should be spared by all means and that the commissioner responsible for the territory should be contacted prior to the action. Above all, any act lowering the prestige of the German Reich and its organizations in the eyes of the White Ruthenian population should be avoided.

The police battalion No 11 from Kauen has as a unit, directly subordinate to the armed forces, taken independent action without informing me, the SS-Brigadier-General or any other office of the Commissariat General, thereby impairing most seriously the prestige of the German nation. I request to have the commissioner of the territory Carl and all his officials and collaborators from Riga questioned under oath and to record the hearing. Then, in order to set an example, I request to grant my motion to prosecute the entire staff of officers of the police battalion 11.

I am submitting this report in duplicate so that one copy may be forwarded to the Reich Minister. Peace and order cannot be maintained in White Ruthenia with methods of that sort. To bury seriously wounded people alive who worked their way out of their graves again, is such a base and filthy act that this incident as such should be reported to the Fuehrer and Reich Marshal. The civil administration of White Ruthenia makes very strenuous efforts to win the population over to Germany in accordance with the instructions of the Fuehrer. These efforts cannot be brought in harmony with the methods described herein.

The Commissioner General
for White Ruthenia
signed: KUBE

Enclosures

Riga, 11 November 1941

Original with two enclosures
to the
Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories
Berlin
with the request for consideration. It is deemed necessary that higher authority take immediate steps.

By order of
The Reich Commissioner
for the Eastern Territories
signed: WICHMANN

H1220 - 0010

cussion that none of the policemen would enter the town any more, yet I was forced several hours later to arrest two fully armed Lithuanian partisans because they were apprehended looting. During the night from Tuesday to Wednesday the battalion left the town in the direction of Baranowitschi. Evidently, the people were only too glad when this report circulated in the tow.

So far the report. I shall come to Minsk in the immediate future, in order to discuss the affair personally once again. At the present time, I am not in a position to continue with the action against the Jews. First, order has to be established again. I hope that I shall be able to restore order as soon as possible and also to revive the economic life despite the difficulties. Only, I beg you to grant me one request: "In the future, keep this police battalion away from me by all means."

signed: CARL

- - - - - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 1104-PS

23 October 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, 0-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1104-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
0-1335567

H1220 - 0011

H1220-0012

For the rest, as regards the execution of the action, I must point out to my deepest regret that the latter bordered already on sadism. The town itself offered a picture of horoor during the action. With indescribable brutality on the part of both the German police officers and particularly the Lithuanian partisans, the Jewish people, but also among them White Ruthenians, were taken out of their dwellings and herded together. Everywhere in the town shots were to be heard and in different streets the corpses of shot Jews accumulated. The White Ruthenians were in greatest distress to free themselves from the encirclement. Regardless of the fact that the Jewish people, among whom were also tradesmen, were mistreated in a terribly barbarous way in the face of the White Ruthenian people, the White Ruthenians themselves were also worked over with rubber clubs and rifle butts. There was no question of an action against the Jews any more. It rather looked like a revolution. I myself with all my officials have been in it without interruption all day long in order to save what could yet be saved. In several instances I literally had to expel with drawn pistol the German police officials as well as the Lithuanian partisans from the shops. My own police was employed for the same mission but had often to leave the streets on account of the wild shooting in order to avoid being shot themselves. The whole picture was generally more than ghastly. In the afternoon a great number of abandoned Panje carriages with horses were standing in the streets so that I had to instruct the municipal administration to take care of the vehicles immediately. Afterwards it was ascertained that they were Jewish vehicles ordered by the armed forces to move ammunition. The drivers had simply been taken off the carriages and led away, and nobody had worried in the least about the vehicles.

I was not present at the shooting before the town. Therefore I cannot make a statement on its brutality. But it should suffice, if I point out that persons shot have worked themselves out of their graves some time after they had been covered. Regarding the economic damage I want to state that the tannery has been affected worst of all. 26 experts worked there. Of them, fifteen of the best specialists alone have been shot. Four more jumped from the truck during the transport and escaped, while seven others were not apprehended after they fled. The plant barely continues to operate today. Five wheelwrights worked in the wheelwright shop. Four of them have been shot and the shop has to keep going now with one wheelwright. Additional tradesmen such as carpenters, blacksmiths, etc. are still missing. Up till now it was impossible for me to obtain an exact survey. I have mentioned already in the beginning, that the families of tradesmen should be spared too. But now it seems that almost in all families some persons are missing. Reports come in from all over, making it clear that in one family the tradesman himself, in another family the wife and in the next one again the children are missing. In that way, almost all families have been broken up. It seems to be very doubtful whether under these circumstances the remaining tradesmen will show any interest in their work and produce accordingly, particularly as even today they are running around with bloody and bruised faces due to the brutality. The White Ruthenian people who had full confidence in us, is dumbfounded. Though they are intimidated and don't dare to utter their free opinion, one has already heard that they take the viewpoint that this day does not add to the glory of Germany and that it will not be forgotten. I am of the opinion that much has been destroyed through this action which we have achieved during the last months and that it will take a long time until we shall regain the confidence of the population which we have lost.

In conclusion I find myself obliged to point out that the police battalion has looted in an unheard of manner during the action, and that not only in Jewish houses but just the same in those of the White Ruthenians. Anything of use such as boots, leather, cloth, gold and other valuables, has been taken away. On the basis of statements of members of the armed forces, watches were torn off the arms of Jews in public, on the street, and rings were pulled off the fingers in the most brutal manner. A major of the finance department reported that a Jewish girl was asked by the police to obtain immediately 5,000 rubles to have her father released. This girl is said to have actually gone everywhere in order to obtain the money.

Also within the ghetto, the different barracks which had been nailed up by the civil administration and were furnished with Jewish furniture, have been broken open and robbed. Even from the barracks in which the unit was quartered, window frames and doors have been forcibly removed and used for campfires. Although I had a discussion with the adjutant of the commander on Tuesday morning concerning the lotting and he promised in the course of the dis-

C o p y / T
of the copy

The Commissioner of the Territory
of Sluzk

Sluzk, 30 October 1941

To the
Commissioner General
Minsk

S E C R E T

Subject: Action against Jews

Referring to the report made by phone on 27 October 1941 I now beg to inform you in writing of the following:

On 27 October in the morning at about 8 o'clock a first lieutenant of the police battalion No 11 from Kauen (Lithuania) appeared and introduced himself as the adjutant of the battalion commander of the security police. The first lieutenant explained that the police battalion had received the assignment to effect the liquidation of all Jews here in the town of Sluzk, within two days. The battalion commander with his battalion in strength of four companies, two of which were made up of Lithuanian partisans, was on the march here and the action would have to begin instantly. I replied to the first lieutenant that I had to discuss the action in any case first with the commander. About half an hour later the police battalion arrived in Sluzk. Immediately after the arrival the conference with the battalion commander took place according to my request. I first explained to the commander that it would not very well be possible to effect the action without previous preparation, because everybody had been sent to work and that it would lead to terrible confusion. At least it would have been his duty to inform me a day ahead of time. Then I requested him to postpone the action one day. However, he rejected this with the remark that he had to carry out this action everywhere and in all towns and that only two days were allotted for Sluzk. Within these two days, the town of Sluzk had to be cleared of Jews by all means. I immediately protested violently against it, pointing out that a liquidation of Jews must not be allowed to take place in an arbitrary manner. I explained that a large part of the Jews still living in the towns were tradesmen and families of tradesmen respectively. But these Jewish tradesmen were not simply expendable because they were indispensible for maintaining the economic life. Furthermore, I pointed out that White Ruthenian tradesmen are so to say non-existant, that therefore all vital plants had to be shut down all at once, if all Jews would be liquidated. At the end of our conference, I mentioned that all tradesmen and specialists, inasmuch as they were indispensible, had papers of identification and that these should not be pulled out of the factories. Furthermore, it was agreed that all Jews still living in the town should first be brought into the ghetto in order to segregate them, especially with regard to the families of tradesmen which I did not want to have liquidated either. Two of my officials should be assigned to segregate them. The commander did not in any way contradict my idea and I had therefore the firm belief that the action would be carried out accordingly. However, a few hours after the beginning of the action the greatest difficulties already developed. I noticed that the commander had not at all abided by our agreement. All Jews without exception were taken out of the factories and shops and deported in spite of our agreement. It is true that part of the Jews was moved by way of the ghetto where many of them were processed and still segregated by me, but a large part was loaded directly on trucks and liquidated without further delay outside of the town. Shortly after noon complaints came already from all sides that the factories could not function any more because all Jewish tradesmen had been removed. As the commander had proceeded on his way to Baranowitschi I got in touch with the deputy commander, a captain, after searching a long time, and demanded to stop the action immediately because my instructions had been disregarded and the damage done so far with respect to the economic life could not be repaired any more. The captain was greatly surprised at my idea and stated that he had received orders from the commander to clear the whole town of Jews without exception in the same manner as they had done in other towns. This mopping up had to be executed on political considerations and economic reasons had never played a role anywhere. However, due to my energetic intervention, he finally halted the action toward evening.

H1220 - 0013

H1220-0014

EXCERPT

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1113-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1113 PS

Higher SS-SS- and Police Leader
for the East
2000/42 g

Riga, November 6, 1942
11 Jacobstr

SECRET!

Final Report "Marshfever"

9. Micinjewicze (p. 2479)

9 Feb - 9 Mar 1942

By motorized Gendarmery - patrols and a company from the 15th Latvian Police Battalion. Seventy bandits shot. By carrying out these actions the following successes were obtained:

a - 49 bandit camps, pill-boxes and strong points, as well as several villages in the swamp-areas which were used as hide-outs were smoked out and destroyed.

b - 389 armed bandits shot in combat.
1274 suspicious persons sentenced and shot
8350 Jews executed

c - 1217 persons evacuated

d - 3 antitank guns
2 heavy machine guns
3 light machine guns
1 radio set (sender and receiver)
some radio equipment, rifles and other small arms, large amounts of explosives and ammunition, hand grenades, Teller mines, pieces of equipment and other material, as well as
1 truck, 1 passenger car
80 panji-carts (peasant carts)
42 bicycles
62 horses
5 cows as well as food supplies have been captured.

Besides the above stated objects the enclosed 14 sketches were found during actions against bands in the territory of Smolewicze north-eastward of Minsk in a camp abandoned shortly before the two bandits whose portraits are enclosed were recognized by comparison with captured bandits and shot. One of them is the leader of the bandits, a Bolshevist commissar.

- - - - - - - - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1113-PS

13 Nov 1945

I, CHARLES E. BIDWELL, S/Sgt. 13146054, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 1113-PS.

CHARLES E. BIDWELL
S/Sgt., 13146054

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1165-PS
E X C E R P T S -
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1165 PS

Concentration Camp Gross Rosen
Office of the Commandant
Gr.Ro./Az.: KL.14f I/10.41/Su/Wa
Geh.Tgb.Nr. 117/41

Gross Rosen, 23 October 1941

S E C R E T

Subject: Execution of Russian PWs

Reference: Oral conference with SS Major General Muller, Gestapo, Berlin

Annexes: - 1 -

To: Major General Müller
Berlin, Prinz-Albrechtstrasse

The commandant's office of the concentration camp Gross Rosen submits in the annex a list of the Russian PWs who were executed on 22 October 1941 from 1700 - 1800 and who were subsequently cremated. The inspector of the concentration camp Oranienburg was separately notified from this station.

The Camp Commandant of the Concentration Camp Gross Rosen

(initials illegible)

SS Lt Colonel

L I S T

Gross Rosen

List of the PWs who are to report on 22 October 1941 for transportation from the "S" Camp

Current No.	Stalag No.		
1	45860	Nikolai Troitzki	1/2/21
2	45861	Konstantin Marfonkow	6/5/22
3	45862	Wassili Meinko	23/3/20
4	45863	Wladimir Warnaschin	24/7/19
5	45864	Nikolai Pankratow	23/8/20
6	45865	Piotr Gorolow	8/6/21
7	45866	Jofgeni Pianitzki	18/3/19
8	45867	Georgi Koschuchowski	10/7/16
9	45868	Alexander Konowalow	3/9/20
10	45869	Alexander Ibriganow	1/4/07
11	45870	Michael Ignatow	20/9/09
12	45871	Jakow Jakolow	21/7/16
13	45872	Jakow Barsukow	22/11/05
14	45873	Georg Wirkojenko	19/4/13
15	45874	Nikolai Ibrielow	3/5/15
16	45875	Wladimir Aleschkow	19/4/20
17	45876	Iwan Korolow	14/6/11
18	45877	Apolon Dimentzow	18/3/18
19	45878	Wassili Kirisanow	14/1/10
20	45879	Alexi Merkulow	11/4/15

Neuhammer, 22 October 1941

True copy

signed: THIELE

• • • • •

H1220 - 0015

The Chief of the SIPO and the SD
B Nr 2009 B/41g - IV A I c

Berlin, 9 November 1941

S E C R E T

SPECIAL DELIVERY

Subject: Transportation of the Russian PWs, destined for execution, into the concentration camps

Previous correspondence: None

Annexes: ..... Annexes

The commandant of the concentration camps are complaining that 5 to 10% of the Soviet Russians destined for execution are arriving in the camps dead or half dead. Therefore the impression has arisen that the Stalags are getting rid of such prisoners in this way.

It was particularly noted that, when marching, for example from the railroad station to the camp, a rather large number of PWs collapsed on the way from exhaustion, either dead or half dead, and had to be picked up by a truck following the convoy.

It cannot be prevented that the German people take notice of these occurrances.

Even if the transportation to the camps is generally taken care of by the Wehrmacht, the population will still attribute this situation to the SS.

In order to prevent, if possible, similar occurrances in the future, I therefore order that, effective from today on, Soviet Russians, declared definitely suspect and obviously marked by death (for example with typhus) and who therefore would not be able to withstand the exertions of even a short march on foot, shall in the future, as a matter of basic principle, be excluded from the transport into the concentration camps for execution.

I request that the leaders of the Einsatzkommandos be correspondingly informed of this decision without delay.

Distribution:

All offices of the State Police
To the CO of the SIPO and the SD Metz
To the CO of the SIPO and the SD Strassburg

For the information of:

The Reichsfuehrer SS and the Chief of the German police
The Chief of the SIPO and the SD
The Chiefs of Departments I to VII
Gruppenleiter IVD SS Lt Col Dr WEINMANN
The higher SS and Police Chiefs - except in the Hague
The Inspectors of the SIPO and the SD
The Commanders in Chief of the SIPO and the SD - except in Metz and Strassburg
The Commanders of the SIPO and the SD
The Inspectors of the concentration camps
All commandants of the concentration camps

For:

signed: MÜLLER

Certified:

signed: L. WOLFERT
Office Girl

H1220 - 0016

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 1165-PS

30 October 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the indicated excerpts of Document No 1165-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

H1220 - 0017

H1220 - 0018

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1276-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1276 PS

The Chief of the Security Police
and the SD

IV A 2 a - Bk. No. 502/42 Most Secret
In written communications, please give this reference no., the date and subject

Berlin SW 11, 17 June 1944
Prinz-Albrecht-Strasse 8
Local tel. no. 120040 Trunks 126421
Reichsbank Clearance Account: 1/146.
Post Office Transfer Account: Berlin 2336.

Most Secret

: Express Letter :

: Security Section III :
:
: Recd: 20 June 1944 :
: No. 20/44 Most Secret:
: Annexes: Nil : 94

To

Supreme Command Armed Forces
- Ops. Staff of the Armed Forces
I C III general security -

for the attention of Colonel of the General Staff Martini not represented in the department

IV ? 2 -- no question of the --security but--(--)- plus illegible initials (marginal note in pencil)

Berlin W 35,
Tirpitzufer 74/76.

Subject: Commando operations. -
Fuehrer's order of 18.10.1942

Reference: Communication of Counter Intelligence Bureau Defense Section III 527/2.
44g (C 2) of 21.3.1944.

- - - - - -

therefore arrested by the SD ? (marginal note in pencil)

The C-in-C of the Security Police and the SD in Paris reports the arrest of isolated parachutists of French nationality in English uniform near Plumelec/Morbihan. It is evident from interrogation that members of the De Gaulle Army, after reporting voluntarily to the "Service Air Special," were taking part in a 14 - days special training camp, in which were 300 Frenchmen and 300 Englishmen. Apparently only Frenchmen are used for operations in France. The parachute-jump is made in groups of ten, each consisting of:

1 Lieutenant
2 wireless operators
7 sabotage experts.

Armament: each man
1 sub-machine gune
1 pistol
1 carbine
1 stabbing weapon.

Equipment: Sabotage and radio apparatus, including Eureka gear i.e. D/F beacons.

The group which was arrested had orders to carry out railway sabotage in the district around Rennes. The acts of sabotage were

H1220 - 0019

obviously to be carried out by the group as a body. In addition, the group was to await further orders in some hiding-place.

Apparently they were not ordered to link up with the local resistance organisations. The arrested men had no civilian identity cards on them.

The employment of such groups is for the most part obviously planned for regions where, due to the action of the Security Police, there are no more local resistance or sabotage organisations in existence, or where the enemy knows that sabotage organisations were only counterfeited by tricks of the security police, which had meanwhile been disclosed.

I have instructed the C-in-C of the Security Police and the SD in Paris to treat such parachutists in English uniform as members of Commando Operations in accordance with the Fuehrer's order of 18.10.1942, and to inform the military authorities in France that there must be corresponding treatment at the hands of the Armed Forces. I consider it essential that the necessary orders should also be given from there, in order that the lesser units of the Armed Forces may not - as has often been the case recently - interpret them wrongly and turn the Commando troops over to the Security Police instead of slaughtering them in combat or as they retreat. It is only a question of handing them over to the Security Police when members of Commandos of this kind are not captured in battle by the Armed Forces but by other means, e.g. by being handed over by the native police.

illegible margin note

If a few isolated Commando troops are spared at first for interrogation purposes, I consider it necessary for the Security Police authorities to take part in the interrogation. The further treatment of members of Commandos, who are finally to be treated as killed in action (Gefallene), is, however, even in these cases, the responsibility of the Armed Forces.

I request that the measures taken from there be reported to me.

By Order

(signed) Mueller

- - - - - - - - - - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 1276-PS

30 October 1945

I, PETER FRASER, Capt., K.R.R.C., 76538, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1276-PS.

PETER FRASER
Capt., K.R.R.C.
76538

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1285-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1285 PS

B. Use of weapons on command

1) Every policeman is compelled to make use of his weapon if a superior officer, in compliance with his duty, orders him to do so.

2) In such a case, the superior officer alone bears the responsibility.

Use of weapons on the part of the police in the case of fugitive PW's

3) Fugitive Russian prisoners of war shall be fired upon without previous challenge.

4) Under no circumstances will warning shots be fired.

(Extract from handbook "Die Deutsche Polizei" 1943)

H1220 – 0020

c) German police officials law of 24 June 1937 (RGBl. I, 653)

d) Second law on financial measures in the police field of 28 March 1940 (RGBl. I, P 613)

To a: According to paragraph 1 of the law mentioned under a) the following become as of 1 April 1937 immediate Reichs officials (unmittelbare Reichsbeamte):

1. Officials occupying TO positions (Planstellen) in the agency "Reichsfuehrer SS and Chief of German Police in the Reichs Ministry of the Interior".

2. The officials of the Security Police (Secret State Police (Gestapo), and Criminal Police), however not the Police administrative officials working with the state police administrations for the criminal police.

3. The officials of the Protective Police (Schutzpolizei) and the Gendarmerie (Landjaegerei) and the police medical and police veterinary officials, police vocational school teachers and technical officials working with these organizations.

The personal salaries and welfare expenses of these officials and the operational expenses of the whole state police will be borne from 1 April 1937 on by the Reich, the same for the salaries, etc. of all employees and workers working at police agencies, who likewise on 1 April 1937 enter the Reichs service (paragraph 1(2) and paragraph 2). Hence from the fiscal year 1937 on there will be made up a Reichs budget for the police.

To b: For all police officials uniform official titles are introduced through the law cited under b - along with equal pay; only a few exceptions (retaining of some former official designations for the present incumbents) are permitted in the implementative regulations (transition lists).

To c: Through the German police official law the same legal situation is created for all process servers without differentiation. Hence in Germany there is no longer a Prussian or a Bavarian process server, but now only a German process server, who is everywhere subject to the same legal regulations, wears the same uniform, and has the same official designation of rank.

The laws cited under b) and c) are valid since 1 October 1938 also for the former Austrian federal executive police, which including the police administrative officials by the decree of 27 October 1938 (RGBl. I, P 1633) is at the same time taken over into the Reichs budget and thereby brought into the Reichs service.

More detailed regulations on this matter are to be found in the implementative regulations of 15 May 1939 (RGBl. I, P 945). According to these the valid functional police law in the former state of Austria is not affected.

To d: According to paragraph 1 of the law mentioned under d) the police administrative officials of upper middle (gehobener mittlerer Dienst) and simple (einfacher Dienst) civil service rank are transferred onto the Reichs budget. The officials of the higher police administrative service of a federal state can with the consent of the latter be transferred onto the Reichs budget.

- - - - - -

P. 81 & 82

III. Security Police (Sicherheitspolizei)

At the head of the Security Police is the chief of the security police and of the Security Service (SD). Provisionally the Reichsfuehrer SS and Chief of the German Police in the Reichs Ministry of the Interior has taken over leadership personally. He unites in his person the direction of the security police and of the "Security Service of the Reichsfuehrer SS".

H1220 - 0021

H1220 - 0022

The security police is composed of the secret state police (including frontier police) and criminal police which in the central instance together with the central offices of the security service are united in the Chief Office for Reichs Security (RSHA).

Thereby the governmental security police and the party's SS intelligence activity complement each other in the unified central agency both organizationally and in leadership.

With the Chief Office for Reichs Security rest the elaboration of all organizational, personnel, economic, and technical affairs of the security police and security service; besides this however, the central agencies of the state police and criminalistic executives and the central direction of the security service information nets are also included.

In the field of functional legislation the Chief Office for Reichs Security, insofar as its interests are touched upon, either controls the framing of the law or has a part therein.

The chief office for Reich security is composed at present of 7 offices, to these several special institutes are attached.

The following serve to train the members of the security police and the security service:

1. The leaders' school of the security police in Berlin-Charlottenburg.

2. The elementary school of the security police in Fuerstenberg/Mecklenburg.

The establishment of special sport and technical schools is planned.

The criminal-technical institute (KTI) is available for all chemical and physical experiments and research to the whole security police.

The chief of the security police and of the security service is president of the international criminal-police commission (IKpK). Through this personal union an especially close exchange of findings and methods of the German criminal police with other nations which are also connected with the IKpK is assured.

IV. Higher SS and Police Leaders

Higher SS and police leaders are installed for the area of every military district (Wehrkreis) as well as in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, in the General Government, in Norway, the Netherlands and in parts of the occupied area of the Soviet Union, who are in their areas the representatives of the Reichsfuehrer SS and chief of the German police in regard to all duties for which the Reichsfuehrer SS and Chief of German Police is responsible.

Inspectors (commanders) of the order and security police are subordinate to the higher SS and police leaders.

P. 83

Inspectors (Commanders) of the Security Police and Security Service

Inspectors of the Security Police and Security Service - without prejudice to their subordination to the higher SS and police leaders - are installed in the field of responsibility of the security police in corresponding manner for the exercise of inspectoral authority.

Outside of territory strictly a part of the Reich commanders of the security police and security service are appointed whose duty it is to lead the security police forces employed there.

H1220 - 0023

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 1285-PS

24 September 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1285-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

H1220 - 0024

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1437-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1437 PS

1938 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 262

Second Order

supplementary to the law concerning the Re-uniting of Austria with the German Reich

Dated 18th. March 1938

Zweite Verordnung

zum Gesetz über die Wiedervereinigung Österreichs mit dem Deutschen Reich

Vom 18 März 1938

The following order is issued by virtue of Article III of the law concerning the re-uniting of Austria with the German Reich, dated 13th. March 1938 (Reich Law Gazette I Page 237).

Article 1.

The Reichsführer SS and Chief of German Police in the Reich Ministry of the Interior can take measures necessary for the maintenance of security and order, even beyond the legal limits otherwise set on such measures.

Article 2.

The Reichsführer SS and Chief of German Police in the Reich Ministry of the Interior can delegate his powers to other departments.

Article 3.

The order comes into force on the date of publication.

Berlin, March 18th. 1938.

The Reich Minister of the Interior

Frick

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1437-PS.

25 October 1945.

I, ESME SHERRIFF, 2nd. Officer, W.R.N.S., 36482, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document, No. 1437-PS.

ESME SHERRIFF
2nd Officer,
W.R.N.S.
36482

H1220 – 0025

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1438-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1438 PS

1938 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 1453.

3rd. Order

supplementary to the decree of the Führer and Reich Chancellor concerning the administration of the Sudeten-German territory

Dated 22nd October 1938

Dritte Verordnung

zum Erlass des Fuehrers und Reichskanzlers über die Verwaltung der sudetendeutschen Gebiete

vom 22 Oktober 1938.

The following order is issued by virtue of Section 9 of the decree of the Führer and Reich Chancellor concerning the administration of the Sudeten-German territory, dated 1st. October 1938 (Reich Law Gazette, Page 1331):

Article 1.

The Reichsführer SS and Chief of the German Police in the Reich Ministry of the Interior can take the administrative measures necessary for the maintenance of security and order, even beyond the legal limits otherwise set on such measures.

Article 2.

The Reichsführer SS and Chief of German Police in the Reich Ministry of the Interior can delegate his powers to other departments.

Article 3.

The order comes into force on the date of publication.

Berlin, 22nd. October 1938.

The Reich Minister of the Interior

Frick

I, ESME SHERRIFF, 2nd. Officer, W.R.N.S., 36482, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No 1438 - PS.

ESME SHERRIFF,
2nd. Officer,
W.R.N.S.,
36482.

H1220 - 0026

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1472-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1472 PS
1475 PS

TRANSLATION OF CABLE

Date 16 December 1942

URGENT + SECRET

TEXT:

In accordance with the increased recruitment of manpower into the concentration camps, which was ordered by 30 January 1943, the following may be applied in the Jewish sector.

1. Total amount: 45,000 Jews

2. Start of transportation 11 January 1943

3. Completion of transportation 31 January 1943

The Reichsbahn (German State owned railway) cannot make available special trains for the evacuation during the period 15 December 1942 / 10 January 1943 on account of the increased leave traffic of the Armed Forces.

4. Breakdown: The 45,000 Jews consist of 30,000 Jews from the Bialystock district, 10,000 Jews from the Theresienstadt Ghetto. Among those are 5,000 able-bodied Jews who, so far, have been utilized in the Ghetto for necessary minor jobs, and 5,000 Jews who are generally incapacitated; also Jews over sixty jears of age, in order to reduce in the interest of the extension of the Ghetto the excessive number of inmates to slightly below 43,000. I request special permission for this.As heretofore, only the Jews who have no special connections and relations, and who have no important decorations, have been earmarked for deportation. 3,000 Jews from the occupied areas in the Netherlands, 2,000 Jews from Berlin which equals 45,000. In the total of 45,000 are included physically handicapped (underlined) and others (old Jews and children). In making a distribution for this purpose, at least 10,000 to 15,000 laborers (underlined), will be available when the Jews arriving at Auschwitz are assigned.

The Chief of the security police and the SD

Dept IV, Div B, Sec 4, a - 2093/42 g (391)

By Order of MUELLER SS Gruppenführer

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1472-PS

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of document 1472-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1475-PS and R-135
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

TRANSLATION IN FULL

Copy

The Reich Commissar
for the Eastland
Diary No. 3628/43 secret

(Der Reichs Kommissar Für
dans Ostland)

stamp: Personal Staff-
Reichsführer SS

Documents-Administration

File No. Secret/227

Riga, 18 June 1943

SECRET

To the
Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territory
Berlin

The attached secret reports received from General Commissar KUBE deserve special consideration.

The fact that Jews receive special treatment requires no further discussion. However it appears hardly believable that this is done in the way described in the report of the General Commissar of 1 June 1943. What is Katyn against that? Imagine only that these occurrences would become known to the other side and exploited by them! Most likely such propaganda would have no effect only because people who hear and read about it, simply would not be ready to believe it.

The fight against bands also is taking on forms which are highly questionable if pacification and exploitation of the several territories are the aims of our policy. Thus, the dead who were suspected of belonging to bands and whose number was indicated in the report of 5 June 1943 about the "Cottbus" project to have amounted to 5,000, in my opinion, with few exceptions would have been suitable for forced labor in the Reich.

It should not be ignored in this connection that in view of the difficulties of making oneself understood, as generally in such clean-up operations, it is very hard to distinguish friend from foe. Nevertheless, it should be possible to avoid atrocities and to bury those who have been liquidated. To lock men, women and children into barns and to set fire to these, does not appear to be a suitable method of combatting bands, even if it is desired to exterminate the population. This method is not worthy of the German cause and hurts our reputation severely.

I am asking that you take the necessary action.

(signed:) signature

- - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
DOCUMENT NO. 1475-PS AND R-135

I, PAUL W. FREEDMAN, S/SGT., 33799122, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 1475-PS and R-135.

PAUL W. FREEDMAN,
S/Sgt., 33799122.

H1220 - 0027

(stamp) Personal Staff Reichsführer SS
Document Administration
File No. Secret/227

The General Commissar
for White Ruthenia

Minsk 5 June 1943

Gauleiter /BA
Diary No. 428/43 secret

Secret

To the
Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories
Berlin

through the Reich Commissioner for the Eastland
Riga

Subject: Results of police operation "Cottbus" as reported so far for the period of 22 June to 3 July 1943.

SS Brigadeführer, Major General of Police von Gottberg reports that the operation "Cottbus" had the following result during the period mentioned:

Enemy dead	4 500
Dead suspected of belonging to banks	5 000
German dead	59
German wounded	267
Dead of foreign racial stock	22
Wounded of foreign racial stock	120
Captured members of bands	250
Destroyed enemy camps	57
Destroyed enemy positions	261
Apprehended male labor	2 062
Apprehended female labor	450
Sunk larger boats	4
Sunk floats	22

Booty consisted of:

1 airplane, 12 tow-gliders, 10 15 cm guns, 2 anti-tank guns, 9 grenade throwers, 23 heavy machine guns, 28 light machine guns, 28 machine pistols, 492 rifles, 1 028 grenades and bombs, 1 000 mines, 31 300 rounds rifle ammunition, 7 300 rounds pistol ammunition, 1 200 kg explosives, 2 complete radio installations with transmitter, 1 picture establishment, 30 parachutes, 67 wagons, 530 horses, i field kitchen, 430 sleighs, great amounts of medical drugs and propaganda material.

The operation affects the territory of the General District White Ruthenia in the area of Borissow. It concerns in particular the two counties Begomie and Ploschtschamizy. At present the police troops together with the army have advanced to Lake Palik and have reached the whole front of the Beresina. The continuance of the battles takes place in the rear zone of the Army.

The figures mentioned above indicate that again a heavy destruction of the population must be expected. If only 492 rifles are taken from 4 500 enemy dead, this discrepancy shows that among these enemy dead were numerous peasants from the country. The battalion Dirlewanger especially has a reputation for destroying many human lives. Among the 5 000 people suspected of belonging to bands, there were numerous women and children.

H1220-0028

"By order of the Chief of Band-Combatting, SS Obergruppenführer von dem Bach, units of the armed forces have also participated in the operation. SS Standartenführer Kunze was in command of the armed forces detachments, among whom there were also 90 members from my office and from the District-Commissariat Minsk-City. Our men returned from the operation yesterday without losses. I decline the use of officials and Reich employees of the General Commissariat in the rear zone of the army. The men who work for me were not deferred from army service in order to actively participate in combat against bands in the place of the armed forces and of the police.

Of the armed forces personnel, 1 railroader has been wounded (shot in lungs). The political effect of this large-scale operation upon the peaceful population is simply dreadful in view of the many shootings of women and children. In December, the town of Begomie was evacuated by the armed forces and the police. At that time, the population of Begomie was preponderantly on our side. In the course of the fighting, Begomie, which was built up as a strong point by the partisans, has been destroyed by German air attacks.

The General Commissar in Minsk

(signed:) signature

H1220-0029

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1475-PS and R-135 (continued).

(stamp) Personal Staff Reichsführer SS
Document Administration
File No. Secret/227

The General Commissar
for White Ruthenia

Minsk, 1 June 1943

Gauleiter/Wu.
Diary No. 414/43 secret.

Secret

To the
Reich Minister for the
Occupied Eastern Territories
Berlin

through the Reich Commissioner
for the Eastland
Riga

Subject: Actions against Jews in the Prison of Minsk.

The enclosed official report from the warden of the prison in Minsk is submitted to the Reich Minister and the Reich Commissar for information.

The General Commissar in Minsk
(signed:) signature.

Enclosure
ad. I/1168/43 secret.

* * * * *

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1475-PS AND R-135

I, PAUL W. FREEDMAN, S/Sgt., 33799122, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 1475-PS and R-135.

PAUL W. FREEDMAN
S/Sgt., 33799122

H1220 - 0030

(stamp) Personal Staff Reichsführer SS
Document Administration
File No. Secret/227

Court Prison

Minsk 31 May 1943

To the General Commissar
for White Ruthenia
Minsk

Subject: Actions against Jews.
Reference: Oral report on 31 May 1943.

On 13 April 1943 the former German dentist Ernst Israel Tichauer and his wife, Elisa Sara Tichauer, nee Rosenthal, were committed to the court prison by the Security Service (SD) (Hauptscharfuhrer Rube). Since that time all German and Russian Jews who were turned over to us, had their golden bridgework, crowns and fillings pulled or broken out. This happens always 1 to 2 hours before the respective action.

Since 13 April 1943, 516 German and Russian Jews have been finished off. On the basis of a definite investigation, gold was taken only in two actions, on 14 April 1943 from 172, and on 27 April 1943 from 164 Jews. About 50% of the Jews had gold teeth, bridgework or fillings. Hauptscharfuhrer Rube of the Security Service (SD) was always personally present and he took the gold along too.

Before 13 April 1943 this was not done.

(signed) Gunther
Prison Warden

* * * * *

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF
DOCUMENT NO. 1475-PS and R-135

I, PAUL W. FREEMAN, S/Sgt., 33799122, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 1475-PS and R-135.

PAUL W. FREEDMAN,
S/Sgt., 33799122.

H1220 – 0031

H1220 - 0032

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1481-PS.
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL.

Secret State Police
Munich State Police District Office
B.No. 52401/37 11 B.

3.2.28 (in pencil)
Fi 6/25 1.

Munich, 20 January, 1938.

1481 PS

Geheim Staatspolizei
Staatspolizeileitstelle München
B. Nr. 52401/37 11 B

Decree.

By virtue of para. 1 of the Reich President's order for the protection of people and state of the 28.2.33 (RGBl. 1 p.83) the following decree is issued :

The Guild of the Virgin Mary (die Marianische Jungfrauenkongregation) of the Bavarian dioceses, including the diocese of Speyer, together with its branches and associations and the Societies of Our Lady (Jungfrauenvereinen) attached to it, is by police order to be dissolved and forbidden with immediate effect.

The property belonging to the dissolved Guild is to be confiscated by the police. Not only is property in cash to be confiscated, but also any stock on hand and other objects of value. All further activity is forbidden the dissolved Guilds, particularly the foundation of any organization intended as a successor or as a cover. Incorporation as a body into other women's societies is also to be looked on as a forbidden continuation of activity. Infringements against the above prohibition will be punished according to para. 4 of the order of 28.2.1933.

Reasons

In a parish in Nuremburg the Guild of the Virgin Mary, going outside the sphere of the work proper to it, has occupied itself for years, to a most far reaching degree, with arrangements of a worldly and popular sporting character. Furthermore the president of the society has continuously supplied the Guild of the Virgin Mary, from its committee-members down to the women in charge of its groups, with seditious material, which served for seditious discussions. Furthermore the Guild of the Virgin Mary, particularly its leading circles, were trained and mobilized for purely political and seditious tasks.

The whole behaviour of the Guild of the Virgin Mary had therefore to be objected to from various points of view. It could be repeatedly observed that the Guild engaged in purely worldly affairs, such as community games, and then in the holding of "Social Evenings".

This proves incontestably that the Guild of the Virgin Mary was active to a very great degree in a manner unecclesiastical and therefore worldly. By so doing it has left the sphere of its proper religious task and entered a sphere of activity to which it has no statutory right. The organization has therefore to be dissolved and forbidden.

signed. Beutel.

certified copy - (signature illegible).

H1220 - 0033

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1481-PS.

26 October, 1945.

I, KENNETH DUKE, Major, R.A., 109907, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. 1481-PS.

KENNETH DUKE,
Major, R.A.
109907.

Exhibit USA 491
Filed Jan. 2, 1946

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1514-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Command of Mil. District VI
Dept. of Prisoners of War V Az. K 3
Nr. 1417/44 secret.

Soest, Westphalia, 27 July 1944
Phone: 1455/140.

SECRET

Reference: 1) OKW Az. 2f 24. 19b Chief of PW/general (Id) Nr. 1998/44 secret of 16.7.44
2) OKW Az. 2f 24. 19b AWA/PW general I (VIb) Nr. 2339/42 secret of 27.8.42
3) Mil. District VI, dept PW's Az. K 8/a Nr. 751/42 secret of 4.9.42
4) Mil. District VI, dept PW's V Az. K 18/VI Nr. o1948/44 of 11.7.44
5) OKW Az. 2f 24. 11 Chief of PW/general (VIa) Nr. 979/43 secret of 19.4.43 - reported by decree Mil. District VI, dept PW's Nr. 1015/43 secret.
6) Mil. District VI, dept PW's Az. K 8 R Nr. 314/42 secret of 7.4.42
7) Mil. District VI, dept PW's V, Az. K 11 Nr. 1125/44 secret of 11.7.44

Subject: Delivery of prisoners of war to the secret state police.

Enclosed is the decree 1) referred to.
The following, summarizing ruling is issued with respect to the delivery to the secret state police:

1.) a) According to the decrees 2) and 3), the commander of the camp has to deliver Soviet prisoners of war in case of punishable offenses to the secret state police and to dismiss them from imprisonment of war, if he does not believe that his disciplinary functions suffice to prescribe punishment for violations committed. Report of the facts is not necessary.

b) Recaptured Soviet prisoners of war have to be delivered first to the nearest police office in order to ascertain whether punishable offenses have been committed during the escape. The dismissal from imprisonment of war takes place upon suggestion of the police office, (Section A 6 of the decree referred to in No. 4) regarding the contraction of all regulations on the Arbeitseinsatz prisoners of war who have been recaptured and refuse to work).

c) Recaptured Soviet officers who are prisoners of war, have to be delivered to the Gestapo and to be dismissed from imprisonment of war. (Section C 1 of the decree referred to under 4) and under 5).

d) Soviet officer prisoners of war, who refuse to work and those who distinguish themselves as agitators and have an unfavorable influence upon the willingness to work of the other prisoners of war have to be delivered by the responsible Stalag to the nearest state police office and to be dismissed from imprisonment of war. (Section C 1 of the decree referred to under 4) and 5).

e) Soviet enlisted prisoners of war refusing to work who are ringleaders and those who distinguish themselves as agitators and therefore have an unfavorable influence upon the willingness to work of the other prisoners of war, have to be delivered to the nearest state police office and to be dismissed from imprisonment of war. (Section C 2 of the decree, referred to in 4).

f) Soviet prisoners of war (enlisted men and officers), who with respect to their political attitude have been sifted out by the special purpose command (Einsatzkommando) of the security police and the security

H1220 - 0034

H1220 - 0035

service, have to be delivered upon request by the camp commander to the special purpose command and to be dismissed from imprisonment of war. (Decree referred to in 6).

g) Polish prisoners of war have to be delivered if acts of sabotage are proven, to the nearest state police office and to be dismissed from imprisonment of war. The decision rests with the camp commander. Report of the deed is not necessary. (Decree referred to under 7).

2) A report on the delivery and dismissal from imprisonment of war in the cases mentioned under #1) of this decree, to the Mil. District Command VI, dept of prisoners of war, is not necessary.

3) Prisoners of war from all nations have to be delivered to the secret state police and to be dismissed from imprisonment of war, if a special order of the OKW or of the Mil. District Command VI, dept for prisoners of war, is issued.

4) Prisoners of War under suspicion of participating in illegal organizations and resistance movements have to be left upon request to the Gestapo for the purpose of interrogation. They remain prisoners of war and have to be treated as such. The delivery to the Gestapo and their dismissal from imprisonment of war has to take place only by order of the OKW or of the Mil. District Command VI, dept of prisoners of war.
In case of French and Belgian prisoners of war and interned Italian military personnel, approval of Mil. District command VI, dept of prisoners of war, has to be obtained - if necessary by phone - before delivery to the Gestapo for the purposes of interrogation.

By order of the Mil. District Commander
The commander of prisoners of war
The deputy
FLEMM

1 enclosure.

Distribution:
Oflag VI/A, B, C, D.6,
Stalag VI/A,C,D,F,G,J.326 (VI/K)
Construction work battalion of PW (BAB) 6,7,12,17,18,26,35,39,45,46,106.
PW Roof repair battalion VI, XVI
PW Glass installation Battalion VI, XVI
District commander rear area of PW/Z.V.Staff/Counter intelligence officer

file 5

1514 PS

* * * * * * * * * * *

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1514-PS

9 November 1945

I, CHARLES E. BIDWELL, S/Sgt., 13146054, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. 1514-PS.

CHARLES E. BIDWELL
S/Sgt., 13146054

H1220 - 0036

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1521-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

BAVARIAN POLITICAL POLICE

Copy

Reg. No. 33668 I 1 Nb.
Must be quoted in further correspondence.

Munich, August 24th, 1934

Briennerstr. 50
Telephone 28341-46

To the

Bureau of Secret State Police

- Central Office -

Berlin S.W. 11,
Prinz Albrecht St. 8.

1521 PS

Reference

National mourning on the occasion of the death of Reich President and Generalfeldmarschall von Hindenburg; here - the carrying out of para. III of the decree of the Reich Government dated 2.8.34.

(Pencil note)-
Ge 2/28.8

Enclosure

1 Copy

Several telephone reports which reached here as early as the evening of the 2nd of August, 1934, from offices of the Party and regional (Bezirk) authorities, concerning refusal to sound the funeral knell ordered by the Reich Government, and also numerous written reports, caused the Bavarian Political Police to come to the decision, a copy of which is enclosed, and which has already been submitted to your office.

The result was as follows: In more that 70 parishes bells were not tolled on the 2nd of August, in 20 parishes on the 2nd and 3rd of August, and in 4 parishes on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th of August. The reason given in about 56 cases was that no definite order had been issued from the responsible diocesan office, or dean's office. Of the clergy involved, 32 in all are politically tainted - two of them read holy mass on the 26th of July for the deceased Chancellor of the Austrian Confederation Dollfuss, or remembered him in a sermon and had prayers said for him. It appears that no special order of the senior church authorities was necessary for this. In one case the sacristan was interrupted in ringing the knell by the priest.

When asked for an explanation by enraged fellow Germans and fellow party members, every possible excuse was used - let us only call attention to the following ones, to show what type they were:

Alleged disturbance of the religious service.

Nothing is done on orders from lay authorities.

Absence, either accidental, or alleged to be by reason of duty.

Alleged state of decay of the belfry.

Alleged defectiveness of the bells.

Alleged ignorance of the decree of the Reich Government.

Hindenburg was a Protestant; by a decree of the Bavarian Ministry of Public Worship and Education (Resolution of the State Minister for Education and Public Worship, dated 29.6.34, No. I 19763) the vicar was only pledged to obey the order of the church authorities with respect to the ringing of church bells.

Alleged incompetency.

Bells had only been rung in the morning on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the outbreak of war.

(Pencil note referring to underlining) How so?

On his own authority, the bishop of Würzburg, Matthias Ehrenfried, a sufficiently well-known cleric, fixed the ringing of bells for the morning, between 11-0 and 12-0 o'clock.

Another minister had the incredible lack of taste to point out that the enforced ringing of church bells when Kurt Eisner was shot, had been the occasion of the order that this should in future only be done by order of the church authorities. The mentioning of the name of the immortal President of the Reich von Hindenburg in the same breath as an incident connected with Eisner, the traitor and Jew, is the most despicable feature (Gemeinheit) of the affair.

From the foregoing it is not difficult to see that the Catholic clergy in their intolerance, have done their utmost to disturb the peace between laymen and clergy. There is no doubt that the obstructive attitude of the clergy is due, on the one hand, to the fact that the deceased Reichspresident was a Protestant, and on the other, to the fact that the Catholic Church was to obey a suggestion made by the National-Socialist Reich Government. The conduct shown in this case provides once more a clear evidence of the international attitude and lack of German feeling and perception in Catholic clerical circles.

In three cases the taking into protective custody, in order to guarantee their personal safety, of refractory clergy could not be avoided, in the interests of the maintenance of public security and order, and on account of the anger of the people.

The following clergy are in question:

The Parish priest, Father Johann Quinger of Altenkunstadt BA. Lichtenfels. He was taken into protective custody on 3.8. on the express order of the State Ministry of the Interior, because he assaulted S.A. leaders and S.A. men who were ringing the bells against his wishes. He was released from custody on 10.8.34.

The Parish priest, Father Ludwig Obholzer of Kiefersfelden BA. Rosenheim. For his personal safety he was in police custody from 2400 hours on the 2.8.34, till 1000 hours on 3.8.34. On 5.8.34, he said sarcastically in his sermon, referring to the S. A. men who had carried out the ringing of the funeral knell on their own account, "Lord forgive them, for they know not what they do!"

The Parish priest, Father Johann Nepomuk Kleber of Wiefelsdorf, BA Burglengenfeld, refused to ring the church bells on the 2nd and 3rd. He is badly tainted politically and had to be taken into protective custody from the 5th to the 8th of August 34 in the interests of his own safety

The behaviour of the diocesan office of the archbishopric of Munich and Freising, (underlined in red pencil), which is in accordance with the principle "Attack is the best defence" deserves special note. In two letters of the 10th and 11th of August 1934 a touching complaint is lodged about the behaviour of members of the S.A. and the Party on ringing the church bells without authorisation, and also about the fact that the clergymen named above were restricted in their personal liberty. In this connection it should be stressed that the clergy concerned were treated with extreme leniency. We could refer here to the case of Quinger, where the S.A. men, in spite of the injuries which

H1220 - 0037

H1220 - 0038

the clergyman inflicted on them, with exemplary discipline did not return the assaults. The State authorities did everything to ensure the continuance of worship undisturbed. Moreover, the length of imprisonment was confined in all cases to theminimum.

It must again be pointed out, most emphatically, that the unspeakable behavious of the clergy concerned in this matter leads us to deduce the existence of a very special frame of mind, and spotlights the true internal attitude of the Catholic clergy to the National-Socialist State. It is not to be wondered at if here and there, in face of the incredible behaviour of the clergy and the threadbare excuses they used, the people and the S.A. resorted to an act of self-defence which was not perhaps in conformity with strict law, but was very understandable. Narrow-minded jurisprudence, as the elders of the church choose to practise it, is not in place here, and is not understood by the mass of the people, as events have shown.

Since the diocesan office of the archbishopric of Munich and Freising has announced that it will also "report" the incidents to the Reich Ministry of the Interior, it is absolutely necessary to acquaint the above office with the contents of the present report.

By order
signed Brunner
(Stamp-)

:Reich Governor of	:
:Bavaria	:
: 28 Aug. 1934 1/1	:
: enclosures	:
:Mark Ge 2/28 8	:

(Above) Copy to the Reich Governor of Bavaria, for the attention of State Secretary Hofmann, Munich.

requesting that it should be noted

By order

Jenner ??

Copy checked 24.9.34 (Several undecipherable initials)

- - - - - - - - - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 1521-PS

29 October 1945

I, HIERONIM TROMBLA, Capt. General List, 204771, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1521-PS.

HIERONIM TROMBLA
Capt. General List
204771

H1220 - 0039

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1531-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1531 PS

I.
Reich Security Head Office
Amt IV
Bk. No. 409/39 Top Secret

Berlin, 26 October 1939

Top Secret

a) To all State Police District Offices.

b) To the Gestapo office (according to restricted distribution C).

For information

a) To all inspectors of the Security police and the SD.

b) To the Inspector-General of the reinforced SS-Death's Head Units (with 8 copies for the camps).

Subject: Execution of protective custody.

By order of the Reichsfuehrer SS and Chief of the German Police, all prisoners under protective custody due for transference to a concentration camp will, during the war, be assigned to a special penal section. The only exceptions will be prisoners under protective custody, who are assigned to a camp as a preventative police measure, (particularly those under index A), or those who are expressly exempt on the nominal role.

. . . .

In order to achieve a further deterrent effect, the following must, in future, be observed in each individual case.

. . . .

3. The length of the period of custody must in no case be made known, even if the Reichsfuehrer SS and Chief of the German Police or the Chief of the Security Police and the SD has already fixed it.

The term of a commitment to a concentration camp is to be openly announced as "until further notice."

In serious cases, there is no objection to the increasing of the deterrent effect by the spreading of a cleverly carried out rumour propaganda, more or less to the effect that, according to hearsay, in view of the seriousness of his case, the arrested man will not be released for 2 or 3 years.

4. In certain cases, the Reichsfuehrer SS and Chief of the German Police will order flogging in addition to detention in a concentration camp. Orders of this kind will, in future, also be transmitted to the State Police District Office concerned. In this case too, there is no objection to spreading the rumour of this increased punishment as laid down in Section 3, paragraph 3, in so far as this appears suitable, to add to the deterrent effect.

5. Naturally, particularly suitable and reliable people are to be chosen for the spreading of such news.

. . .

By Order
(signed) Mueller

Authenticated
(signed) Bleeck
Chancellery employee

H1220 - 0040

II
Chief of the Security Police
and the SD
Tgb. No. IV - 226/42 Top Secret

Berlin, 12th June 1942

120 Copies
110th Copy

Top Secret

As Top Secret
to all Chiefs of the Security Police and the SD
to all Directors of Groups IV A, IV B, IV C, and IV E of the Reich Security Head Office
to all Commanding Officers of the Security Police and the SD
to all Heads of the State Police Districts Offices

For Information

to the Inspectors of the Security Police and the SD

Subject: Third degree

Enclosure: 1 receipt

In order to simplify things the Decree of the Chief of the Security police and the Sd of 1.7.37 Tgb. No. [illegible] (II) 301/37 Secret (to be destroyed according to sealed orders) will be superseded by the following new ruling, with immidiate effect:

1. Third degree may only be applied if it is clear from preliminary investigation that the prisoner can give information on important facts, activity of or subversive to the State and to the Reich, but will not disclose what he knows, and the information cannot be obtained by investigation.

2. Third degree may, under this supposition, only be employed against Communists, Marxists, Jehova's Witnesses, saboteurs, terrorists, members of resistance movements, parachute agents, anti-social elements, Polish or Soviet-Russian loafers or tramps. In all other cases, my permission must first be obtained.

3. Third degree may not be used to extort confessions of a prisoner's own crimes. Also this method may not be employed against persons who are temporarily detained by law for further investigations.

My previous permission is also necessary in exceptional cases.

4. Third degree can, according to the circumstances, consist, among other methods, of
very simple diet (Water and Bread)
hard bunk,
dark cell,
deprivation of sleep,
exhaustion drill
but also in the administration of flogging (for more than 20 strokes a doctor must be consulted).

I.V.
(signed) Mueller

Authenticated
(signed) Hellmuth
Registered Secretary (Female)

H1220 - 0041

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 1531-PS

30 October 1945

I, ESME SHERRIFF, 2/o, W.R.N.S., 36482, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1531-PS.

ESME SHERRIFF
2/o, W.R.N.S.
36482

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1551-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1936 REICHS MINISTERIALBLATT i.V. PAGE 946, 947, 948

Assignment and Channels of the Chief of German Police
within the Ministry of the Interior
of 26 June 1936

Geschäftsverteilung und Geschäftsverkehr d. Chefs der
Deutschen Polizei im Reichsministerium des Innern
RdErl. des RFSSuChdDtPol. im RMdI
vom 26.6.1936 - O/S Nr 3/36

(1) For your information, I publish in the enclosures my edicts, concerning the appointment of a chief of regular police and that of a chief of security police (enclosure (1)), and concerning the administrative divisions within the realm of the German police (inclosure (2)), effective today.

(2) Official communications in regards to police matters with Reich and Prussian Ministry of the Interior are to be handled as follows:

1551 PS

(a) Letters and communications for me personally, as well as letters and communications of fundamental importance, are to be addressed:

To the
Reichsleiter SS and Chief of German Police in the
Reich Ministry of the Interior
Berlin SW 11
Prinz-Albrecht Str. 8

(b) Letters and communications, which refer to matters to be handled by the headquarters of the regular police according to my edict about the administrative divisions within the realm of the Chief of German Police, are to be addressed:

To the
Reichsleiter SS and the Chief of German police in the
Reich Ministry of the Interior
- Chief of Regular Police -
Berlin NW 7
Unter den Linden 74

(c) Letters and communications, which refer to matters to be handled by the headquarters of the Security Police according to my edict about the administrative divisions within the realm of the Chief of German Police, are to be addressed:

To the
Reichsleiter SS and the Chief of German Police in the
Reich Ministry of the Interior
- Chief of Security Police -
Berlin SW 11
Prinz-Albrecht Str. 8

Phone # Chief of German Police : A2 (Flora) 0040
Phone # Chief of Regular Police : A2 (Flora) 0034
Phone # Chief of Security Police : A2 (Flora) 0040

To the lower agencies, the communities and community organizations as well as bodies of public law.

To the highest Reich officials, the Prussian Prime Minister, the Prussian Minister of Finance, the General Manager of the German Railroad, the Directorate of the Reichsbank by copy.

H1220 - 0042

TRANSLATION OF DOC. 1551-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL
(cont.)

Inclosure #1

Berlin 26 June 1936

The Reichleiter SS and Chief of the
German Police in the Reich Ministry
of the Interior

Appointment of a Chief of Regular Police and a Chief of Security Police.

(1) On the basis of the execution edict of the Reich Minister of the Interior to the edict of the Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor, in reference to the appointment of a Chief of German Police, I herewith appoint General of Police Kurt DALUEGE as chief of the regular police and SS Gruppenfuehrer (Maj Gen) Reinhard HEYDRICH as Chief of the Security Police.

(2) From the entire police force (Vollzugspolizei) the following come under:

The Chief of Regular Police:
- Safety Police (Schutzpolizei)
- Rural Police (Gendarmerie)
- Local Police (Gemeindepolizei)

The Chief of Security Police
- The Political Police
- The Criminal Police

(3) The authority over fields of action of the Chief of German Police, not mentioned here, is explained in the plan of administrative division (Inclosure #2)

To the (a) General of Police DALUEGE, (b) SS Gruppenfuehrer HEYDRICH.

Inclosure #2

Berlin 26 June 1936

The Reichleiter SS and Chief of the
German Police in the Reich Ministry
of the Interior
O/S No 2/36

Administrative division within the realm of the Chief of German Police

On the basis of #1 of the edict of the Reich and Prussian Minister of the Interior of 25 June 1936 (not published), for the execution of the edict of the Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor regarding the appointment of a Chief of German Police, I therefore order (with permission of the Reich- and Prussian Minister of the Interior):

1) The functioning of the branches, under the jurisdiction of the Chief of German Police, will be handled by two (2) headquarters:

a) The regular police, which will include the following branches:
- Household, pay, welfare, economy and police law.
- General administrative affairs of the state police, as far as they concern the regular police
- Safety police
- Traffic police
- Rural police (Gendarmerie), local police (Gemeindepolizei), civil service legal affairs
- Medical and veterinary affairs
- National defense and army matters, as far as they have been put under the jurisdiction of the regular police
- Personnel affairs of officials of the regular police

(The security police is to participate in all actions, which affect the security police).

The headquarters "Regular Police" is entrusted with the functioning of the following branches in conjunction with the headquarters "security police" if the latter are concerned:

Administrative police; and
Personnel affairs of police presidents and police directors.

b) The security police, which will include the following branches:

Political police;
Lodge affairs, freemasonry, fraternity affairs, criminal police;
Disciplinary affairs within the criminal police;
General administrative affairs of the state police, as far as the security police is concerned;
Press law;
Weapons law and traffic with arms;
Passports affairs;
General cases
Special cases
Agreements with foreign states about the free passage of the border (kleinen Grenzverkehr)
Foreign legionnaires (passport matters)
Immigration of Jews from the East

National defense and army matters, as far as they have been put under the jurisdiction of the security police.

Alien affairs:

General cases
Police regulations for foreigners
Special cases
Fugitives (refractäre), deserters
Deportations
Reimbursement
Foreign workers
Border disputes
Extradition of foreigners
Registration of foreigners
Statistics of foreigners

Border disputes; Foreign Legion
Personnel affairs of all officials of the security police
Personnel affairs of all officials of the political and criminal police.

(The regular police is to participate in all actions, which affect the regular police).

2) I confer the leadership of the headquarters Regular Police upon General of Police DALUEGE. I confer the leadership of the headquarters Security Police upon SS Gruppenfuehrer HEYDRICH.

3) The chiefs of the headquarters Regular Police and Security Police will sign:

For the Chief of the German Police
"acting for"
For the Reich and Prussian Minister of the Interior
"by order"

The chiefs of the headquarters Regular Police and Security Police in their offices, in which cases their department heads and assistants are to sign:

"by order"

H1220 - 0044

4) .....

To a) General of Police DALUEGE
b) SS Gruppenfuehrer HEYDRICH

Communication to .....

- - - - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 1551-PS

28 September 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1551-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

H1220 - 0045

H1220 – 0046

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1573-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

SECRET

Copy

The chief of the Security Police
and the Security Service

-IV D 3 - 3 B/41 g.Rs.-

Berlin, 18 Jun.1941

Top Secret

Express letter

1573 PS

To
all state police administrative office
(Staatspolizei(leit)stellen)

(To the
State Police
attention SS Stubaf. RR. Nosske
or representative

at Aachen)

Subject: Measures to be taken against Emigrants and civilian workers who came from the great Russian areas and against Foreignworkers.

Reference: None

To prevent the unauthorized and arbitrary return of Russian, Ukrainian, White Ruthenians, Cossack and Caucasian emigrants and civilian workers from the territory of the Reich to the East and to prevent attempts at disorder by foreign workers in the German production, I decide as follows:

1.) The managers of the branch offices (Stuetzpunkt) of the Russian, Ukranian, White Ruthenian and Caucasians trustee office (Vertrauensstellen) as well as the relief committee and the bading members of the Russian, Ukrainian, White Ruthenian, Cossack and Caucasian emigration organisations are to be notified immediatly that they are not allowed to leave their domicile without permission of the security police until further notice. Also they are to be told to apply the same measures to the members who are under their care. Their attention is to be called to the fact that they will be arrested becouse of unauthorized leaving of the place of work and domicile. I request you to have a check up of the attendance of branch office leaders if possible by daily requests in these concerns.

2.) Emigrants and foreign workers are to be arrested if it seems necessary in the situation if there is no doubt of their guilt and if they are under the suspicion of having been active for the U.S.S.R. in transmitting news.

H1220 - 0047

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1573-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL
(Continue)

The measure is to be in readiness, however, it should not be executed before the pass word "FREMDVOELKER" has been trans mitted by means of Urgent telegram.

3.) In case of refusals to work or in making propaganda for the enemy or suspicion of sabotage among all foreign laborers arrests and protective custody should be applied most strictly.

4.) Persons who violate issued decrees or who try to provoke disturbances in factories or meetings by inflammatory speeches to the eimigrants or foreign workers are also to the arrested.

5.) It is an absolute necessity for the maintenance of german production to its capacity that emigrants and foreign workers remain at heir places of work. In case, conditions in certain communities require that special measures he taken to reach this objective. I ask for appropriate action and report.

The RSHA to be kept posted how these measures are carried out. The decree also is to be applied to emigrants who came from the baltic states - Lithuanians, Latvians and Estonians.

By order

/s/ M U E L L E R

(L.S.)

Certified correct
/s/ Signature
Chancellery clerk.

Aachen, 3 July 1941

Note: The original decree can be found under IIIc under File No. 20/41 top secret

Koernert

Krim-Assistent

H1220 - 0048

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1573-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL
(Continue)

S E C R E T

Secret State Police
State Police Bldg.-Aachen

II E Br.-No. 6/41 top Secret

Aachen, 22 Jan. 1942

1.) The written record of these proceedings was worked out and sent through as a secret matter under II E under No. 303/41.

2.) R II deliver taken care of 22.Jan.

3.) To the Top Secret File

By order

(illegible) Koer

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT No 1573-PS

26 November 1945

I, Willard E. Skidmore, Lt.(jg) USNR, 391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German language; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1573-PS.

WILLARD E. SKIDMORE
Lt. (jg)
USNR 391590

H1220 - 0049

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1573-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

SECRET

C o p y

The chief of the Security Police
and the Security Service

-IV D 3 - 3 B/41 g.Rs.- Berlin, 18 Jun.1941

Top Secret

Express letter

To
all state police Administrative office
(Staatspolizei(leit)stellen)

(To the
State Police
attention SS Stubaf. RR. Nosske
or representative

at A a c h e n)

Subject: Measures to be taken against Emigrants and civilian workers who came from the great Russian areas and against Foreignworkers.

Reference: None

To prevent the unauthorized and arbitrary return of Russian, Ukrainian, White Ruthenians, Cossack and Caucasian emigrants and civilian workers from the territory of the Reich to the East and to prevent attempts at disorder by foreign workers in the German production, I decide as follows:

1.) The managers of the branch offices (Stuetzpunkt) of the Russian, Ukranian, White Ruthenian and Caucasians trustee office (Vertrauensstellen) as well as the relief committee and the bading members of the Russian, Ukrainian, White Ruthenian, Cossack and Caucasian emigration organisations are to be notified immediatly that they are not allowed to leave their domicile without permission of the security police until further notice. Also they are to be told to apply the same measures to the members who are under their care. Their attention is to be called to the fact that they will be arrested becouse of unauthorized leaving of the place of work and domicile. I request you to have a check up of the attendance of branch office leaders if possible by daily requests in these concerns.

2.) Emigrants and foreign workers are to be arrested if it seems necessary in the situation if there is no doubt of their guilt and if they are under the suspicion of having been active for the U.S.S.R. in transmitting news.

H1220 - 0050

The measure is to be in readiness, however, it should not be executed before the pass word "FREMDVOELKER" has been trans mitted by means of Urgent telegram.

3.) In case of refusals to work or in making propaganda for the enemy or suspicion of sabotage among all foreign laborers arrests and protective custody should be applied most strictly.

4.) Persons who violate issued decrees or who try to provoke disturbances in factories or meetings by inflammatory speeches to the eimigrants or foreign workers are also to the arrested.

5.) It is an absolute necessity for the maintenance of german production to its capacity that emigrants and foreign workers remain at heir places of work. In case, conditions in certain communities require that special measures he taken to reach this objective. I ask for appropriate action and report.

The RSHA to be kept posted how these measures are carried out. The decree also is to be applied to emigrants who came from the baltic states - Lithuanians, Latvians and Estonians.

By order

/s/ M U E L L E R

(L.S.)

Certified correct
/s/ Signature
Chancellery clerk.

Aachen, 3 July 1941

Note: The original decree can be found under IIIc under File No. 20/41 top secret

Koernert

Krim-Assistent

H1220 - 0051

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1573-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL
(Continue)

S E C R E T

Secret State Police
State Police Bldg.-Aachen

II E Br.-No. 6/41 top Secret

Aachen, 22 Jan. 1942

1.) The written record of these proceedings was worked out and sent through as a secret matter under II E under No. 303/41.

2.) R II deliver taken care of 22.Jan.

3.) To the Top Secret File

By order

(illegible) Koer

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT No 1573-PS

26 November 1945

I, Willard E. Skidmore, Lt.(jg) USNR, 391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German language; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1573-PS.

WILLARD E. SKIDMORE
Lt. (jg)
USNR 391590

Refused 16 Dec 47

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1638-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1938 REICHS MINISTERIALBLATT iV, PAGE 1906

Cooperation of the Agencies of the General and Interior Administration with the S.D. of the Reichsführer SS (SD) of 11 Nov. 1938

Zusammenarbeit der Behörden der allgemeinen und inneren Verwaltung mit dem Sicherheitsdienst des Reichsführer SS (SD) vom 11. Nov. 1938

(1) The Security Service of the Reichsfuehrer SS (SD) has, as the intelligence organization for Party and nation - in particular for the support of the Security Police - important missions to fulfill. The SD thereby becomes active on a national mission. This necessitates a close and sympathetic cooperation between the SD and the authorities for general and internal administration. Therefore, inquiries of the SD are to be answered in the same way as inquiries of all national office are treated. Likewise, the sections of the SD are obligated to furnish information to the general and internal administration.

(2) Business between the SD and the Reich Ministry of the Interior proceeds solely through the Chief of the Sicherheitshauptamt, business between the SD and the remaining authorities of general and internal administration only through the higher levels (Oberabschnitte) of the SD. Business between the authorities for general and internal administration of the SHA proceeds through the Reich Ministry of the Interior, business between the authorities for general and internal administration and the other SD offices in Prussia through the Regierungs-Praesident or Ober-Praesident, in the other provinces through the corresponding authorities. In doubtful cases the combined decision of the Reich Ministry of the Interior and of the Reichsfuehrer SS should be obtained.

Supplement for municipalities, municipal groups, other corporate bodies of the public law: I request, to act accordingly.

To lower authorities, municipalities, municipal groups, other corporate bodies of the public law.

- - - - - - - - -

28 September 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1638-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

1638 PS

H1220-0052

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1650-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

SECRET STATE POLICE - STATE POLICE OFFICE COLOGNE

Branch Office, Aachen

To be transmitted in secret - To be handled as a secret government matter.

DOR. BERLIN NUE 19 507 March 4 1944 1430 - WF -
To all State Police Directorates except PRAGUE and BRUNN - Inspectors of the Security Police and of the Security Service.

Concerns: Measures to be taken against captured escaped prisoners of war who are officers or not working non-commissioned officers, except British and American prisoners of war.

The Supreme Command of the Army has ordered as follows:

1. Every captured escaped prisoner of war who is an officer or a not working non-commissioned officer, except British and American prisoners of war, is to be turned over to the Chief of the Security Police and of the Security Service under the classification "Stop III" regardless of whether the escape occurred during a transport, whether it was a mass escape or an individual one.

2. Since the transfer of the prisoners of war to the security police and security service may not become officially known to the outside under any circumstances other prisoners of war may by no means be informed of the capture. The captured prisoners are to be reported to the Army Information Bureau as "escaped and not captured". Their mail is to be handled accordingly. Inquiries of representatives of the Protective Power of the International Red Cross, and of other aid societies will be given the same answer.

3. If escaped British and American prisoners of war who are officers or not working non-commissioned officers, respectively, are captured they are to be detained at first outside the prisoner of war camps and out of sight of prisoners of war; if Army owned buildings are unavailable they are to be placed in a police custody. In every instance the Corps Area Command will request speedily the Supreme Command of the Army (Chief, Prisoner of War Section) for a decision as to whether they are to be turned over to the Chief of the Security Police and of the Security Service.

In reference to this, I order as follows:

1. The State Police Directorates will accept the captured escaped officer prisoners of war from the prisoner of war camp commandants and will transport them to the Concentration Camp MAUTHAUSEN following the procedure previously used, unless the circumstances render a special transport imperative. The prisoners of war are to be put in irons on the transport-- not on the station if it is subject to view by the public. The camp commandant at MAUTHAUSEN is to be notified that the transfer occurs within the scope of the action "KUGEL" (Translator's note: the literal translation of "KUGEL" is "bullet"). The State Police Directorates will submit semi-yearly reports on these transfers giving merely the figures, the first report being due on 5 July 1944 (sharp). The report is to be made under the reference "Treatment of Captured Escaped Prisoners of War who are officers within the Scope of the Action "KUGEL". In the case of special events, reports are to be submitted immediately. The State Police Directorates will maintain exact records.

1650 PS

H1220 - 0053

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. [illegible]
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

2. For the sake of secrecy, the Supreme Command of the Armed Force has been requested to inform the prisoner of war camps to turn the captured prisoners over to the local State Police Office and not to send them directly to MAUTHAUSEN.

3. Captured escaped British and American officers and not working non-commissioned officers are to be detained in police custody in a city in which a State Police office is located provided the Army has no suitable quarters. In view of the existing crowding of police prisons, the State Police officer will accept captured prisoners only if the Army actually does not dispose of any suitable space. The prisoner of war camp commandants are to be contacted in reference to their quarters immediately after the receipt of this order. In the interest of the secrecy of this order, confinement outside of police jails., e.g. in Labor Education Camps is not permissable.

4. If escaped prisoners of war who are officers and not working non-commissioned officers except British and American prisoners of war are captured by police authorities reasons of practicability render it unnecessary to return the prisoner to the prisoner of war camp commandant once the facts have been clarified adequately. The prisoner of war camp is to be informed of the capture and is to be requested for a transfer under the classification "Stop III". Captured escaped British and American prisoners of war who are officers and non-commissioned officers are always to be turned over to the Army.

5. The city and county police authorities are not to be informed of this order.

Chief of the Security Police and of the Security Service
IV D5d - B.NR. 61/44 GRS. - For the Chief - (signed) MULLER. SS General.

Branch Office Aachen. Aachen 6 March 1944

IV D No. 26/44 g Rs

1. Two extract copies were made of this order.
   1st Copy to IV A - 6 March.
   2nd Copy to IV D - 2 March.
2. To be filed with IV C. - IV 3 Noted.

ROSCHER 19 June

(two illegible signatures)

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

I, Herman Marcuse, being first duly sworn, state that I acted as sworn interpreter in this matter and that the foregoing is a true and correct translation of the attached document, made to the best of my ability.

/s/ Herman Marcuse
HERMAN MARCUSE, 12155745
Tec 4, JA Section
H2 12th Army Group

Subscribed and sworn before me at Headquarters 12th Army Group, this seventh day of May 1945.

/s/ Henry H. Mize
HENRY H. MIZE
Lt. Col, JAGD.

H1220 - 0054

Exhibit USA 477
Filed 20 Dec. 1945

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1680-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

H1220 - 0055

10 Years Security Police and SD (Security Service)

When the Fuehrer assumed the direction of the fate of the German Reich and people on 30 January 1933, he found in the domain of the police, as in all other fields, a situation which bore all the signs of the irresponsible incapability of the Weimar system. The concept of a police force, were, together with the Marxist-Liberal tendency and their characteristic practices the main reasons for the insufficiently organized and therefore in many respects helpless condition of the police.

This was particularly obvious in that part of the police system to which was assigned the task of the safekeeping of the community against inner-political dangers from the beginning of all historical state activity. The activities to which we are accustomed today under the concept of "Security Police" was, under the "Weimar Interim State" in its political police field, exclusively directed towards a prevention of the unavoidable collapse of its system, especially against the National Socialist movement, with the use of more or less brutal means of power of the state, and was decisively handicapped in the domaine of criminal police by the organizational splintering as well as the liberalistic sympathy towards crimes and criminals which existed at that time.

The task of the New National Socialist Security Police, which became apparent with the assumption of power in 1933, had to include as a nucleus the creation of an organism with the view towards the vital necessities of the people and without consideration of the individual interest the safeguarding of the communities against all disturbances and destructions. The prerequisite for its organization was the strict coordination of the political and criminal police, which were split through the federal state regulations and which alone could provide the necessary striking power for the struggle against the enemies of the nation and in the service of the commands of the leadership (Fuehrung). The foundation for this achievement of restoration were the National Socialist views of the world, the occupation of important positions by proved national socialistic fighters and the inner core of a large part of the police officials which had remained unharmed in spite of all the attempts to rouse them.

The fight against the political, as well as the individual criminal which were the responsibility of the political departments of the police administration and of the criminal police and which is now combined under the term of "Security Police" took a continuously developing form in the execution of its central goal, as well in its content as in its organization. With the knowledge that the police in the National Socialistic State of which it is a distinguished representative, must not only be the best friend of the people but also, and just for the same reason, the most pitiless adversary of all the enemies of the nation, the preventive fight against criminals was added to the activities of the security police which was previously mainly punitive and executive. This constitutes a decisive innovation in the general development of the police. The activities of the security police were furthermore considerably supported by the communication service, and partially made possible only by the development of the security service of the Reichsfuehrer SS, which was created upon the assumption of power which came into ever closer personal and organizational contact with the security police in the course of years.

The general development of the police since 1933 was outwardly characterized by:

the Reichs Reconstruction Law (Reichsneuaufbaugesetz) of 1934 (central directive law for the federal states in individual domains).

the merger of the Reichs Ministry of the Interior and the Prussian Ministry of Interior of 1934,

the Fuehrer decree concerning the creation of a Chief of the German Police dated 17 June 1936,

1680 PS

the law about finance measures in the domain of the police of 1937, the German Police official law of 1937.

Within the general development of the police since 1933, the following regulations were of decisive importance for the security police and SD (Security Service):

Decree of the Reichsfuehrer SS and the Chief of the German Police in the Reichs Ministry of the Interior of 26 June 1936 (Transfer of Direction of the Security Police, newly created from the political, secret state and criminal police to the SS Gruppenfuehrer (Maj Gen) HEYDRICH as chief of the Security Police. Decree of the Reich and Prussian Ministers of the Interior concerning appointment of inspectors of the Security Police, dated 20 Sept 1936,

Decree of the Reichsfuehrer SS and Chief of the German Police of 27 Sept 1939, concerning the merger of the central bureaus of the security police and the SD along with the

Decree of execution of the chief of the Security Police and the SD of the same date concerning the creation of a Central Bureau of Reich Security (Reichssicherheitshauptamtes).

The organizational development of the three branches, Secret State Police (Gestapo), Criminal Police, and Security Service (SD) of the Reichsfuehrer SS, which are now merged under the leadership of the Chief of the Security Police and SD took place in its details, as follows:

H1220 - 0056

1. <u>The Secret State Police (GESTAPO)</u>

The first step towards the creation of a Secret State Police replacing the Political Police Forces of the various federal states was undertaken in Prussia by the law concerning the establishment of a Secret State Police, dated 26 April 1933. The same day a circular decree was issued by the Prussian Ministers of the Interior regulating the tasks and responsibilities of the Secret State Police and establishing a State Police Bureau in each government district of Prussia as a subordinate to the Secret State Police Bureau. The creator and Chief of the Secret State Police in Prussia was Prime Minister (Ministerpraesident) Hermann GOERING. The State Police Bureaus were separated from their organizational connection with the District Government or the police administrations of the State and appointed as independent authorities of the Secret State Police, in the spring of 1934 by a circular decree of the Prime Minister and the Chief of the Secret State Police.

Parallel to that development in Prussia, the Reichsfuehrer SS Heinrich HIMMLER created in Bavaria, the Bavarian Political Police, and also suggested and directed in the other federal states outside of Prussia the establishment of Political Police. The unification of the Political Police, of all the federal states, took place in the spring of 1934 when Hermann GOERING appointed Reichsfuehrer SS Heinrich HIMMLER, who had meanwhile been nominated as Commander of the Political Police Forces of all the federal states possible. The Prussian law about the Secret State Police, dated 10 Feb 1936, then summed up the developments hitherto and determined the position and responsibilities of the Secret State Police in the executive regulations issued the same day.

A new decisive chapter of the development began with the appointment of the Reichsfuehrer SS as Chief of the German Police by means of the Decree of the Fuehrer mentioned above dated 17 June 1936, and the nomination which followed of SS Gruppenfuehrer Maj Gen HEYDRICH, who up to then, had been Chief of the Secret State Police Bureau and Chief of the Central Security Bureau of the SS, as Chief of the Security Police (Secret State Police and Criminal Police). The term "Secret State Police" was decreed by the Reichsfuehrer SS and Chief of the German Police on 28 August 1936 in the process of establishing uniformity for all the political police forces of the federal states and their organization adapted to the one existing in Prussia by the creation of State Police (Direction) Bureaus. The Chiefs of the State Police (Direction) Bureaus assumed the functions of the political executive with the current "Oberpraesident" (later on also with the Reichs Governor (Reichsstatthalter), that is the president of the Government ("Regierungspraesident), according to the decree of the Reich and Prussian Ministers of the Interior, dated 20 Sept 1936.

On the basis of these forms of organization and with the help of the powers bound up with them, the fight against the open and hidden political enemies of the National Socialist peoples State was taken up by the Secret State Police after the assumption of power and is still being tried on today. Its activity is not only limited to solving political crimes already committed or to seizing their perpetrators, but they are equally interested in the prevention of these crimes, thus eliminating these dangers for the community at their very start. Constant investigation and observation of the enemies of the State and quick action in the case of recognition or after commitment of the act, thus go hand in hand. The Secret State Police by carrying out these tasks, contributed decisively to the fact that the National Socialist construction work could be executed in the past ten years without any serious attempts of interference by the political enemies of the nation.

2. The Criminal Police.

The subordination of the Criminal Police of the Reich under the Chief of the Security Police, as decreed on 26 June 1936 became the fundamental basis for the uniform development throughout all Germany of the Criminal Police, which had been organized differently in all the federal states up to this time, namely for the establishment of the Reich Criminal Police in its present form of organization. The circular decree of 20 Sept 1936 stated the first fundamental regulations for the reorganization of the Criminal Police of the State, separating the Prussian state Criminal Police Bureau, in locality as well as function, from the Polizeipraesidium (Police Presidency) in Berlin and charging it with the professional direction of the Criminal Police of all the German federal states, State as well as communal. The Reich Central Bureau for the struggle against the international and professional criminals as well as against habitual instinctive criminals, which was attached to the State Criminal Police Bureau, was particularly characterized in the course of this process by its close relationship to the practices of the Criminal Police.

The whole territory of the Reich was simultaneously divided into Criminal Police (Direction) Bureaus on the basis of criminal geographical delineation of spheres of competence in place of the State Criminal (Police) offices. The new spheres occasionally combined several criminal police offices. Insofar as Criminal Police District Offices are not affiliated to State Police Administrative Offices, local duties falling within criminal police jurisdiction are to be taken care of by the crime sections of these State Police Administrative Offices.

In the course of further organizational development, the title of Reichskriminalpolizeiamt (Reich Criminal Police Bureau) was conferred on the Prussian State Criminal Police Bureau through a decree of 16 July 1937. This bureau was directly subordinated to the Chief of Security Police.

This newly created organizational system rendered possible the successful activity of the German Criminal Police, which also became increasingly more perfect in technical fields. From then on Criminal Police did not limit itself to repressive activity, but paid much attention to preventive combatting of crime on the basis of national protective ideology. The correctness of planning and development is demonstrated most clearly in the decline of criminality in the subsequent period.

3. The Security Service of the Reichsfuehrer SS (SD).

Recognizing that accurate knowledge of the enemy, of his methods and aims, is one of the most important bases of any successful struggle, the Reichsfuehrer SS created an intelligence service organization as early as 1932 under the then SS-Standartenfuehrer (Colonel) Reinhard HEYDRICH. From the beginning members of the SS were the full-time agents of the SD, which had emerged from the SS.

After the seizure of power the leaders of the National-Socialist Movement felt the necessity for current objective information about newsworthy

H1220-0058

events. This caused the NSDAP to issue an ordinance on 9 June 1934 which merged all information facilities then existing within the Party organization with the SD, and declared the latter to be sole Party information service. The original task of intelligence coverage of the enemy was thereby expanded to general intelligence activity.

In the course of the development as a whole, an increasingly closer cooperation of the SD with the offices of the Security Police resulted as a matter of course. The successful combatting of all activity hostile to the state by the Security Police can be traced back to a considerable extent to the intelligence groundwork of the SD. In addition the field of activity of the SD was progressively expanded, because top Reich authorities delegated to the SD in a series of agreements the task of informing these authorities about the effects of official measures upon popular morale. These agreements also regulated the details of cooperation between these top Reich authorities and the SD. Today the exploration of the situation in all fields of life from the information point of view is incumbent upon the Security Service (SD) of the Reichsfuehrer SS, with special consideration of the morale factors and repercussions among the population. The results of its variegated and responsible activity transmit an objective, always up-to-date picture of the situation to the leading authorities of Party and State. In addition they form valuable hints for current planning of the competent authorities.

The organizational structure within which the SD became active during the first years of its existence and was headed by the Chief of the Sicherheitshauptamt (Main Security Bureau) of the SS, to whom in turn the SS-Oberabschnitte and SD-Unterabschnitte (regional sub-divisions) were subordinate. The elimination of SD-Oberabschnitte in September 1939 resulted in direct functional connection between the SD-Abschnitte, as the regional sub-divisions were now termed, and the Sicherheitshauptamt (Main Security Bureau) as central authority. The current close personal and organizational connection between the SD and the Security Police resulted from the Decree of the Reichsfuehrer SS and Chief of German Police, dated 27 September 1939. This Decree amalgamated the central authorities of the security police and of the SD, and vested it in the newly-created Chief of Security Police and SD, and above him in the Reichssicherheitshauptamt (Reich Main Security Bureau). Since that time the SD-(Leit)-Abschnitte and their subordinate offices have been under the jurisdiction of the Reichssicherheitshauptamt (Reich Main Security Bureau).

The above description of the history of the Secret State Police (Gestapo), of the Criminal Police and of the Security Service (SD) of the Reichsfuehrer SS only recounts the external stages of development. It can express only incompletely the great degree of personal initiative and unlimited National-Socialist prowess in work and organization which was brought to bear by the authoritative leadership personalities in building up the undertaking. However, the result of this concentrated effort is such that in these decisive times an apparatus was created on an entirely new basis which was from the beginning a necessary and effective instrument in the hands of the nation's leadership and proved that it is capable of protecting the national community against protracted interference with communal life. It is obvious that these entire tasks could be handled only by men who are deeply rooted in National Socialist ideology, and who are ready to devote not only their total working capacity, but also their life, to the comprehensive realization of the National Socialist idea in the course of the fulfilment of their duties which is frequently dangerous. Because of this, and according to the wish of the Reichsfuehrer SS and of their late Chief, SS-OBERGRUPPENFUEHRER (General) Heydrich, it is the duty of the Security Police and of the SD not only to form a perfectly working administrative machinery, but in addition it is their duty to form a battle community sworn to a common ideology and brotherhood. The currents of strength generated by this battle community in fulfilling its difficult task of continuous combatting of everything inimical to the nation, a task which has to be accomplished in inglorious silence, shape the National Socialist idea ideologically. These currents of stronght also shape the basic law of the SS, from the members of which Security Police and SD are recruited in increasing measure. Tangibly they shape the continuous work in thoroughly training the individual. Ideological schooling, comradeship, professional education and physical fitness are inculcated without cease; they take up a prominent position side by side with the professional daily

routine proper, especially in the schools of the Security Service and the SD established for these purposes.

Trained in such a manner, Security Police and SD could do justice even to the great additional requirements, which the four year battle for the living rights of the German people brought in its train. Inall battle areas, and in all occupied territories, the men of the Security Police and of the SD stand side by side with the Armed Forces. In a struggle full of sacrifice they devote all their strength to keep the rear of the front free, and to help make secure German reconstruction in occupied territory. In the offices of the home front, on the other hand, the men employed make certain that the fight for life of the German people is not impaired by criminal elements. Through increased effort they equalize the additional tasks and the additional work, which are necessitated by the war as such and especially by the reduced number of personnel due to drafting of men for front-line duty. All faithful to the words of the Reichsfuehrer SS, to do more than their duty in time of war.

- - - -

Referred to
20 Dec 45

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 172
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COU

H1220 - 0060

EXTRACT FROM VERFUEGUNGEN
ANORDNUNGEN BEKANNTGABEN
P.430-39

Security Police

Cooperation of the Party offices with the Secret State Police (Gestapo).

In a summary of all the previously issued decrees on the cooperation between the Party and the Gestapo I refer to the foll ing and ordain:

1. To the Gestapo has been entrusted the mission by the Fuehrer to watch over and to eliminate all enemies of the Party and the National Socialist State as well as all disintegrating forces of all kinds directed against both. The successful solution of this mission forms one of the most essential pre-requisites for the unhampered and frictionless work of the Party. The Gestapo, in their extremely difficult task, is to be granted support and assistance in every possible way by the NSDAP. The supervision of the Party itself does not come under the jurisdiction of the Gestapo.

I prohibit all offices of the Party, its organisations and associated groups to conduct investigations and interrogation regarding affairs which concern the Gestapo only. All occurrences of a political criminalistic nature are to be reported without prejudice along Party channels and as ever brought to the kno ledge of the Gestapo immediately.

2. The secret state police must report automatically all occurrences of a criminal nature, even if it includes Party Members to the responsible public prosecutor according to the laws of the National Socialist State, in force for all nationals. In suc cases, the State police offices will notify, as before, the county and Gauleiters concerned, of the reports made to the publi prosecutor. Reports will include reasons for the incidents. In the interest of the movement the functionaries (Hoheitstraeger) ar obliged to suspend, if necessary, the party members, after contacting the responsible Party Court; the latter will hold a public hearing, to decide on the temporary suspension.

Invitation of the leaders of offices in the Security Police and the Security Service to attend Party meetings.

In order to establish closer connections between all the offices of the Party and their organisations and the office lead of the Security Police and SD, the leader of the Party Chancellor asks that they should be invited in the future to all large official meetings of the Party.

The taking over of political offices by officials of the Gestap

The Secret State Police has the mission to safeguard the unhampered development of all forces active in the party and released by it in the National Socialistic State.

Since it is still in a state of being organised and the available officials and employees are very much in demand they ar only to be employed in order to take over positions in the Party in as much as it is compatible with their official duties in the Secret State Police.

I, therefore, ask to check in every single case and in close harmony with the department of the Secret State Police concerned, whose leader welcomes the taking over of political functions by officials and employees of the Secret State Police, whet the transfer of political missions into the Party can be justifie

1723 PS

in the interest of the official obligations of the Secret State Police.

Presentation to the State Police upon request by Party offices

The Chief of the Security Police and SD has issued the annexed decrees of 29 March 1940 and 4 November 1940. It is ordered herewith that departments of the Secret State Police will be obliged to execute the presentation request when the same emanates from the Reichsleiters or the Gauleiters. If the request for presentation originates from subordinate departments of the party it will only be granted if particular interests of the State Police seem to warrant a presentation.

In the future the county (Kreis) administration and local (ORT) administrations are to direct all requests through the district (Gau) administration to the responsible department of the Secret State police.

H1220 - 0061

Berlin, 29 March 19[illegible]

The Chief of the Security Police and SD

I A 1 NR. 102/40 - 176

To all State police departments

By way of information to the Inspectors of the Security Po[illegible] and SD.

Subject: Presentation to the State Police upon request by Party offices.

Repeated requests by Party offices for presentation to the State Police of Volksgenossen who did not heed the summons of the Party offices, cause the following regulation to be decreed:

1. If the district administration makes the reques the same is to be granted as long as no important interests of the State Police interfere.

2. If a party office subordinate to the district administration requests the presentation, the same has to b denied in as far as no important interests of the State Police seem to warrant a presentation.

Signed: HEYDRICH

Verified: SCHOENBRUNN OF THE CHANCELLORY

H1220 - 0062

H1220 - 0063

The Chief of the Security Police and SD

IB 1 NR 763/40 - 151 Berlin SW 11 4 November 1940

To All State Police Departments

By way of information

to the Inspectors of the Security Police and SD

SUBJECT: Presentation to State Police upon request of Party Offices

Reference: Decree of 29 March 1940 IA 1 NR 102/40 - 176

In supplement to my decree of 29 March 1940 I order that presentation requests by Reichsleiters be granted in so far as important interests of the State Police do not interfere.

Signed: HEYDRICH

Protective Custody

Protective custody must be viewed as the strongest measure in order to impressively instruct the Volksgenossen, who maliciously neglect their duties toward the community or endanger the security of the State, that they have to conform themselves to the universal interests and to adapt themselves to State discipline. Therefore it should only serve as a means of combatting real enemies of the Reich, but should never be used for the clarification or punishment of different or insignificant offenses.

An excessive use of protective custody, as well as its infliction without previous indisputable clarification of the state of affairs and the question of guilt, is neither justified with regard to the future of the one involved nor with respect to the reduction of its moral effect.

Therefore it must be expected that protective custody is only to be employed in really pressing and substantial cases.

I request that the county leaders be instructed orally to avoid any written communications; special emphasis on secrecy.

Protective Custody (Regulations)

Through the circular of the 25 January 1938, the Reich Minister of the Interior has issued new regulations regarding the introduction of protective custody. In the following, I announce the wording of this decree for confidential information.

The Reich Minister of the Interior Berlin 25 Jan. 193

The following regulations regarding protective custody g into effect on the 1 February 1938. At the same time, these are rescinded:

a. My decree of 12 April 1934 - I 3311 A/28.2 along with the supplement of 26 April 1934 and 10 July 1934 (directed to governments of the states and to the Reich statthalters).

b. My decree of 12 April 1935 - VI B 757A/3014 along with the supplementary decree of 1 June 1935 VI B 11568/3014 (directed to the governments of the states, Reichstatthalter, Prussian presidents of government districts).

c. My decree of 17 June 1935 - III P 3311/329 (directed to the state government and the Reichstatthalter.

d. The decree of office of Secret State Police of 3 July 1934 - B Nr. 19582 II I D (directed to the presidents of the Prussian government districts).

e. The decree of the Political Police Commander of the Lands of the 9 Sept 1935 - B. Nr. 37840/35 II 1 D (direct to the Political police of the states and the Prussian State Police offices).

Article I

Admissibility

Protective custody can be decreed as a coercive measure of the Secret State Police against persons who endanger the

H1220-0064

H1220 -0065

security of the people and the state through their attitude, in order to counter all aspirations of enemies of the people and state.

Protective Custody shall not be decreed for penal purposes or as a substitute for punitive arrest. Punishable offenses have to be decided finally by the courts.

Article 2

Competence

1. The Secret State Police exclusively is competent for the application of protective custody.

2. Motions in behalf of the application of protective custod have to be directed to the Secret State police through the State police offices. Every motion has to be substantiated i detail; the statements of the arrested person have to be considered in it. A copy of the hearing of the person temporaril apprehended has to be forwarded immediately.

3. Protective custody may only be inflicted if the accused previously had a hearing on offenses imputed to him.

Article 3

Temporary Arrest

1. The Secret State police bureau, the offices of the State police director and of the State Police are authorized under the provisions of par 1 to order the temporary arrest of persons:

a. If it is feared that the freedom will be abused for activities hostile to the state.

b. If danger of under-cover activities exists.

c. If there is suspicion of escape.

2. The accused has to be notified at the latest within 24 hours after the arrest. He is to be heard on the grounds for the infliction of the temporary arrest according to protec

3. A temporarily arrested person has to be released at the latest after an elapse of 10 days from the day of apprehension if the Secret State police bureau has in the meantime not decreed protective custody (5).

.....

Article 6

Execution

The protective custody has to be executed generally in th State Concentration Camps.

Article 7

Duration

1. Protective custody shall only be upheld as long as it serv its purpose.

2. The Secret State police bureau authorizes release from protective custody. For that reason the bureau investigates periodically but not exceeding 3 months, whether the protective custody should be cancelled. The release must have taken

place, at the latest, on the third day after the lifting of t protective custody.

Article 8

Foreigners

As a matter of principle deportation proceedure has to be carried out against foreigners who have been taken into protective custody unless particular reasons interfere.

Article 9

Executory Regulations

The Chief of the Security Police issues the necessary regulations for the execution.

5 October 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, 0-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1723-PS

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
0-1335567

H1220 - 0066

Exhibit USA 510
Filed Jan. 2. 1946

TRANSLATION OF DOC. NO. 1815-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

R.S.H.A.
IV B I

Berlin 12 May 1941

To all

Staatspolizei-leit-stellen

For Information - The SD-Leit-Abschnitten
The Inspekteuren der Sipo/SD

Concerning: The Study and Treatment of Church Politics

The Chief of the R.S.H.A. has issued an order, which is to come into immediate operation, in which the Sipo and SD Study and Treatment of Church Politics, which has hitherto been divided between the SD-Abschnitte and Stapostellen, shall now be taken over entirely by the Stapostellen. (see the plan for the division of work issued by the R.S.H.A. on 1.3.41. In addition to combatting opposition, the Stapostellen thus take over the entire 'Gegnernachrichtendienst' in this sphere.

In order that the Stapostellen should be in a position to take over this work, the Chief of the Sipo/SD has ordered that 'Church Specialists' hitherto employed in the SD-Abschnitten, should be temporarily transferred to the same posts at Stapostellen, and operate the Nachrichtendienst (Intelligence Service in the Church Political Sphere) there.

On the orders of the Chief of the R.S.H.A., and after reaching agreement with the heads of Amts III, II and I, those 'Church Specialists' specified in the attached lists will thus be transferred from the SD-Abschnitten to the Stapostellen, quoted. Further instructions for transference or removal will be issued by Amt. I. Those Stapostellen which are unable to obtain any SD-'Specialists' must immediately train those of their specialists who appear most suitable for Nachrichtendienst work.

The Chief of the R.S.H.A. has furthermore ordered that 'Nachrichtendienst' files concerning Church Political Opposition, hitherto the property of the SD-Abschnitte should be handed over to the Stapostellen. However, material concerning Confessional influence on the lives of the people is to remain with the SD-Abschnitten. In doubtful cases the Stapostellen are to be given an opportunity of making copies or photostats of these reports.

1815 PS

H1220 - 0067

Since it is essential that in this particular sphere the opposition should be kept under constant observation, with no possibility of loopholes, I am endeavouring to ensure that the change-over in organisation should take place immediately.

On I.VI.1941 all Stapostellen are to send in reports on the completion of the actual change-over of organisation, and, at the same time, draw up a list of personnel, giving the names of those 'Specialists' who, after the re-organisation, are doing executive work in the Stapostellen, and of those who are conducting the intelligence proper of the Nachrichtendienst.

I then intend, at the end of June, to summon all these specialists to an 'Arbeitstagung' (conference) in Berlin, at which they will receive important instructions for the carrying-out of their work.

Signed MULLER

Beglaubigt:
Kanzleiangestellte

(p.1 through 2 in original file)

H1220 - 0068

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1815-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

H1220 - 0069

R.S.H.A.
IV B

Berlin 14.8.1941

To all Stapo-leit-stellen
Information: From the Inspectors of the Sipo/SD
Concerning: Conference of the 'Kirchenbearbeiter' (Specialists in Church Affairs) attached to the Stapostellen.

On 22nd and 23rd of September 1941 a Conference for Church Specialists attached to Stapo-leit-stellen will take place in the Lecture-Hall of the Stapoamt, Prinz-Albrechtstrasse 8, Berlin SW II. Date of Arrival: 21.9.41. Uniform: Brownshirt and trousers worn with jackboots.

I leave it to the heads of the Stapo-leit-stellen as to whether they send those officials responsible for the entire 'Kirchenbearbeitung' (Treatment and Study of Church Politics) to this conference, or officials in charge of both the executive and intelligence branches (SD-members). In each case those taking part in the conference must have their names sent in before 10.9.1941, in order that accomodation may be found for them. Billetting-forms will be issued on arrival in Berlin on the 21st at the Stapoamt Watchroom, Room I. Passes are to be given up at the entrace of the lecture-hall at the opening of the conference at 9 hrs. - 22.9.41.

H e y d r i c h

Beglaubigt:
Kanzleiangestellte

Notification signed HEYDRICH of conference in Berlin 22 and 23 September, 1941 for church specialists attached to Stapo-leit-stellen

(Page 6 in original document)

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1815-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Aachen, 8 October 1941

H1220-0070

Report of Hammes on Conference dated 8 October 1941 at Aachen.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Notes on the Conference of Church Specialists attached to Stapo-leit-stellen.

On the 22nd and 23rd September 1941 a Conference of Church Specialists attached to Stapo-leit-stellen was held in the Lecture-Hall of the R.S.HA in Berlin, in which 141 Specialists took part.

I. On 22. 9. 1941

1. The latest developments in the Church Political situation, and our outstanding tasks at this moment - SS-Stubaf. HARTL

2. Sipo measures for combatting the Political Church and Sects, - Regierungsrat ROTU & Reg.Ass. HARNENBRUCH

3. Nachrichtendienst tasks in the conflict with Political Catholicism in the Reich - SS-Ostuf. KUNZE

4. Vatican world-politics, and our nachrichtendienst tasks - SS - Untersturmführer JAKOBS.

II. On 23. 9. 1941

5. Present conditions within the German Protestant Church - SS - Obersturmführer STILLER.

6. Treatment of the Sect problem, and the combatting of Sects -- SS - Hauptscharführer EHRHARDT.

7. World-Protestantism and the Oxford Movement - Nachrichtendienst work evolving from these subjects -- SS - Obersturmführer STILLER.

8. The problem of the Church in the Eastern regions, and Nachrichtendienst measures - SS - Untersturmführer WANDESLEBEN.

9. The present Nachrichtendienst problem of Freemasonry - SS - Hauptsturmführer KOLREP.

10. Summary of the most important points in the treatment of Church Political opposition - SS - Sturmbannführer HARTL.

In the absence of SS-Obergruppenfuhrer HEYDRICH, the Conference was opened by SS-Brigadeführer MULLER, who, after a short speech of welcome, and introduction handed over to the first lecturer. The most important lectures - those under I, items 2 and 3, have been noted down and filed.

The main aim and object of the conference has been to familiarize the Specialists as thoroughly as possible with their material, and, by stimulating their interest, enable them to fulfill their duties to the best of their ability.

Nothing of great moment came to light in the discussions. Finally SS-Stub. HARTL, also deputising for the absent HEYDRICH,

summed up the most important points in the treatment of Church Political affairs. He summarized the culminating points as follows:

1. Avoidance of all sweeping measures and actions against the Church and its establishments.
2. Suspension of measures taken against monasteries/ convents, including "camouflaged" measures of this type.
3. Action is still to be taken as before in individual cases, but the R.S.H.A. is to be informed in each case. In particularly serious cases the decision of the Fuhrer will be sought.
4. Above all it must be ensured that the Church does not win back any lost ground. We must see to it that we retain any position won.
5. The greatest importance is to be attached to Church Political activity. Any material that is of the slightest significance, or could become of significance, is to be carefully examined. On the Fuhrer's instructions photostats are to be made of all documents seized, and other material of this type, as in such cases duplicate copies are in no way sufficient for the introduction of decisive measures.

The "Nachrichtennetz" is to be fostered with the greatest of care, and enlarged through the recruitment of new V-Personen. Particular value is attached to contacts between Church circles and "Staatsstellen."

The lecturer closed with the following words:

"Each one of you must go to work with your whole heart and a true fanaticism. Should a mistake or two be made in the execution of this work, this should in no way discourage you, since mistakes are made everywhere. The main thing is that that the enemy should be constantly tackled with determination, will, and effective initiative."

(signed) HEINZE — Kriminal-Secretär

(signed) HAMMES — Kriminal-Kommissar z. Pr.

(The foregoing is a translation of pages No. 10 and 11 of Document No. 1815-PS)

H1220 – 0071

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1815-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Aachen, 26 September 1941.

Report of Regierungsrat ROTH's speech
before Conference dated 26 September 1941

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

H1220-0072

Sicherheitspolizei measures for combatting Church Politics and Sects

While describing the aim and methods of the Political Church in its oppositional activities, the executive measures which, in accordance with the Concordat, are at the disposal of the Stapo, were discussed.

a) Punishable offences and infringements of the law by members of the Church are to be submitted to the Kripo for processing. Nachrichtendienst evaluation, and the compiling of evidence for a final breakdown is the responsibility of the Stapo.

b) It has been demonstrated that it is impracticable to deal with political offences (malicious) under normal legal procedure. Owing to the lack of political perception which still prevails among the legal authorities, suspension of this procedure must be reckoned with. The so-called "Agitator-Priests" must therefore be dealt with in future by Stapo measures, and, if the occasion arises, be removed to a Concentration Camp, if agreed upon by the R.S.H.A.

c) Offences and crimes against the "Sammlungsgesetz" (Order to contribute to Party Funds) and the "Flaggenerlass" (Order to beflag Churches etc.,) come under normal procedure. (A pencilled note states that this is not always so, and that it depends on the case in question).

d) The necessary executive measures are to be decided upon according to local conditions, the status of the person accused, and the seriousness of the case - as follows:

1) Warnung (Warning)
2) Sicherungsgeld (Fine)
3) Rodeverbot (Forbidden to preach)
4) Aufenthaltsverbot (Forbidden to remain in parish)
5) Betätigungsverbot (Forbidden all activity as a Priest)
6) Kurzfristige Festnahme (Short-term arrest)
7) Schutzhaft (Protective custody)

The instructions for the application of individual measures are known. The following points must be remembered:

The Aufenthaltsverbot (forbidden to remain in parish) is very much feared by all the clergy. In one case a Vicar-General appealed to the R.S.H.A. for the lifting of the ban, and begged that they would rather place the priest under short-term arrest. The "Aufenthaltsverbot" is to be enforced in any case where the continued stay of the priest in his former parish is likely to bring about dissension and disquiet among the population. It should be applied, for instance, in the event of a priest returning from arrest, in order to prevent him from being feted as a martyr. Care must be taken that the measure is only enforced where really expedient (encumbering of another Stapostelle).

Redeverbot (Forbidden to preach) is intended chiefly as a

measure against itinerant preachers, and will only be brought against residential ones when they exceed their normal offices as priests, and preach much injurious matter.

Betätigungsverbot (Forbidden all activities as a priest) has not yet been applied, but is possible.

Schutzhaft (Protective custody). As already stated, in accordance with the Order issued by the R.S.H.A. on 24.8.36 the "Agitator Priest" is to be taken into long-term imprisonment. The technical execution of this lies in the hands of the Referat IV C 2, while it is IV B I's responsibility to present the charges.

Actions against societies are not at the moment possible as a widespread State measure. However, in cases where the Society has been involved in anti-state activity, or appears superfluous or undesirable, local measures may be applied. Small funds/properties may be liquidated. Funds may also be handed over to the NSV. In cases of activities against the State the only method is confiscation of funds. Proposals for "Declaration of Enmity to People and State" with the object of confiscation of property, are principally to be directed to the R.S.H.A., which works non-executively, and directs the necessary negotiations with the MdI.

Monasteries/Convents.
It is not expected at the present that they will be declared as hostile to the State. During the process of "Dissolution" it should be remembered that the Law of 10.2.36 suffices as a legal basis for the disposal. It is not essential that the Order of 28.2.33. should be quoted, and it will only be brought up if the Stapo measures are to come under "legal justification" (Betätigungsverbot 4).

Actions against Monasteries/Convents.
About 100 monasteries in the Reich have been dissolved. Various incidents which may be traced back to bad tactical procedure by Stapo officials, have lead to disagreeable consequences. Should the inmates of the monasteries put questions to the appointed officials, those officials must refer them to the Aktionsleiter (Officer in charge of the proceedings).

Churches are to be seized at the same time, but, if possible, should not be closed. As long as the confiscation is not absolute, any action which interferes with property, or causes any alteration to it should be avoided. The principle to be followed during the period of "Sicherstellung" is that life should go on within the framework of an ordered administration.

Further points made were:

Retreats, recreational organisations, etc., may now be forbidden on grounds of industrial war-needs, whereas formerly only a worldly activity could be given as a basis.

Youth camps, recreational camps are to be forbidden on principle. Church organisations in the evening may be prevented on grounds of the black-out regulations.

Processions, pilgrimages abroad are to be forbidden by reason of the over-burdened transport conditions. For local events too technical traffic troubles and the danger of air-attack may serve as grounds for their prohibition (One Referent forbade a procession, on the grounds of it wearing out shoe-leather).

There are no new regulations regarding the despatch of Con-

fessional literature to the troops, and the restrictions on Confessional publications.

Visas are always to be denied where the applicant cannot offer the excuse that he will dedicate himself unreservedly to working for the Fatherland while abroad. There are, however, possible exceptions. In principle the intention still holds good, that no foreign priest should enter the Reich, and that no German priest should travel abroad, above all, not to the "Aufbaugebiet".

In the meantime the Church Ministry has adopted the view of the R.S.H.A., in which it was decided that Polish civilian workers and prisoners-of-war must definitely be separated at Services.

The R.S.H.A. requests that questions of policy should be submitted to them, but that, on ther other hand, they should not be bothered with unnecessary inquiries. Above all definite proposals on how to handle the case in questions should always be given, and not just requests for direction or decision.

The immediate aim: The Church must not regain one inch of the ground it has lost.

The ultimate aim. Destruction of the Confessional Churches to be brought about by the collection of all material obtained through Nachrichtendienst activities, which will, at a given time, be produced as evidence for the charge of treasonable activities during the German fight for existance.

(signed) HAMMES

Kriminal-Kommissar z.Pr.

(The foregoing is a translation of pages No. 12 thru 15 of Document No. 1815-PS)

H1220 - 0074

DOCUMENT 1815-PS

"SECRET"

Excerpt from Note 16 concerning the Arbeitstagung (Conference) held by the Inspector in Dusseldorf on 23.9.41. (PP. 26, 27, 28.)

14) Cooperation between Stapo/ and SD in the sphere of Church Politics.

The study and treatment of the efforts of the Catholic Church in its opposition to the present State is, from both a communication and executive angle, the responsibility of the Stapo ('Gegnerbekampfung'). The treatment of the efforts of the Church, and their repercussions in the sphere of 'religious life' is, however, the task of the SD.

From this it can be seen that a close cooperation in the future within the sphere of the "Catholic Church" is especially necessary. It is the duty of the Stapostellen to inform the SD-Abschnitte of any general points to be observed during the course of 'Gegnerbekampfung', in order that the SD-Abschnitte can evaluate these facts from a religious angle. The SD-Abschnitte are to inform the Stapostellen of any observations which might be of assistance to the in their fight against the church as an opponent of the State. Gegnerbekampfung and research in the religious sphere must go hand in hand. The SD-Abschnitte must hand over to the Stapostellen those V-Männer who are working entirely, or for the greater part, in 'Gegnerbekampfung'. However, if mutually agreed upon, the SD-Abschnitte, who may still have a certain claim on these V-Männer by virtue of their work in the religious sphere, may retain one or another of them to continue work in this sphere. It is desirable, however, that the appropriate official attached to the Stapostelle should start taking over the direction of the V-Männer by stages as soon as possible.

The Inspector has asked for a general ruling from R.S.H.A. concerning the direction of the 'Kirchenreferat' by the Stapo offices, and at the same time expressed the opinion that it was not absolutely essential that the responsibility of this should rest principally on the executive officials. The R.S.H.A. has made a corresponding decision in which it shall be left to the Stapoleiter in every individual case to chose who should be entrusted with the general direction and control of the 'Kirchenreferat'. It is therefore up to the Stapo leader ("leiter") to decide, by the efficiency of his work, who is the more capable, and to appoint him head of the Referat. (Order of the Chief of Sipo/SD 18.9.41 IV B). The Inspector is to be informed as soon as possible of the subsequent decision.

(Pages 26 through 28 in file)

H1220 – 0075

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO.1815-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Reichssicherheitshauptamt

Berlin, 22 October 1941

IV B 1 - 2744/41 g

To all Stapostellen

For Information to:

a) The Fuhrers of all SD-(Leit)Abschnitte
b) To all Inspectors of the Sipo/SD
c) To the "Befehlshaber der Sipo/SD in Generalgouvernement KRAKAU"
d) To the "Kommandeure der Sipo/SD - KRAKAU, LUBLIN, RADOM, WARSCHAU.

Concerning - Present Conditions within the Organisation of the Catholic Church.

Enclosure - I Report.

Minute

I am enclosing a report on the present position of the Organisation of the Catholic Church. This report is designed to serve as a basis for:

a) The education of the appropriate Specialist.
b) To aid "Nachrichtendienst" activity.

The following directions must be followed concerning Nachrichtendienst activity:

1) If at all possible to verify that Bishops are using the papal nunciate courier to deliver their report to Rome, and vice-versa, we should be informed.

2) It should be found out which priests, members of Holy Orders, and Laymen are used by the Bishops to bring their reports to and from Rome. Wherever possible, attempts should be made to intercept this method of reporting through V-Männer.

3) If possible, the reports submitted to Rome every 5 years should be intercepted, especially when an opportunity arises in connection with Stapo action.

4) Where tension is known to exist between Bishops, the Bishop and Nuncio, or the Bishops and the "Instanzen" subordinate to them, this is to be utilized for Nachrichten purposes.

5) Since there are at the moment 13 Arch- and Bishopries vacant in Greater Germany, efforts must be made to obtain the lists of Bishop candidates.

6) If not already known, it must be found out with what particular department the individual Bishops are concerned, under the aegis of the Bishops Fulda Conference. Those Stapostellen in whose area there is a Bishop entrusted with special duties - (The Bishop of Berlin with Press work, the Bishop of Mainz with "Jugendseelsorge", the Archbishop of Freiburg with charity work, the Bishop of Passau with work connected with the Church in the Eastern regions...etc...) have Nachrichtendienst tasks of especial Reich importance.

7) Points discussed during the Diocesan Synodes are to be obtained wherever possible, and should be immediately submitted to IV B 1 at the R.S.H.A.

8) The following directive is given for local Nachrichtendienst activity -

a) In every case where a Sachbearbeiter attached to a Stapostelle has an Archbishopric in his area, he must have a thorough knowledge of the particular sphere of work in which the individual Referenten of the appropriate Ordinarists are engaged.

H1220 - 0076

b) The Episcopal Chancery is of particular importance within the Episcopal Ordinariat. Similarly, and especially in the case of an "Action", the diocesan archives and the Episcopal secret archives are of especial significance.

c) The Deans are of particular importance to Aussenstellen, since they are described as the eyes and ears of the Bishop. Should the opportunity arise, the yearly reports which they have to submit to the Bishop, should be obtained and evaluated locally.

d) In order to ensure that the Nachrichtendienst organisation is as comprehensive as possible, an all-embracing Nachrichtennetz should be spread among the more insignificant members of the clergy.

9) It must be discovered which of those members of Orders, and priests of German origin are employed in important posts at the Vatican - other than those named in the report; we must be immediately informed of this.

10) The Specialists of the individual Stapo(leit)stellen have to extract the names of those Papal "Protonotare", Chamberlains, Prelates, and Chaplains who are officiating in their districts, and devote extra attention to them in the course of their Nachrichtendienst duties. Especial watch must be kept in order to discover to what extent they are employed as "agents" to and from the Vatican.

11) Reports are also to be submitted on those Theological students destined for Papal Institutes, and Priests returning from such institutes to Germany. Should the opportunity arise of placing someone for Nachrichtendienst purposes in one of these Institutes, in the guise of a Theological Student, we should received immediate notification.

(signed) gez. HEYDRICH

Attested:

KLANN (?)
Chancellory Clerk

(The foregoing is a translation of Pages 31 thru 33 of Document No. 1815-PS)

H1220 - 0077

H1220-0078

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 1815-PS

Pages 1 through 2;
6;
10 through 11;
12 through 15;
26through 28;
31 through 33.

2 November 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2 nd Lt. Inf. 0-133 55 67 hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 1815-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.
0-133 55 67

USA Exhibit 449.
Referred to
20/1/45

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT
1852B-PS. OFFICE U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSE.

"Die Deuusche Polizei" (The German Police)
by Dr. Werner Best, 1940 edition.

Page 20, lines 20-22:

"As long as the 'police' carries out the will of the leadershi;, it is acting legally."

Page 20, beginning line 22:

"It is no longer a question of law but a question of fate whether the will of the leadership lays down the 'right' rule, i.e. rules feasible and necessary for police action - the 'police' law suitable for and beneficial to the people. Actual misuse of tte legislative power by a people's leadership - be it a harmful severity or weakness - will, because of the violations of the 'laws of life,' be punished in history more surely by fate itself through misfortune, overthrow and ruin, than by a State Court of Justice."

Pages 38-39:

"As the intelligence service of the German National Socialist Labor Party, the Security Service has first of all the task of investigating and keeping a watch over all forces, events and facts which are of importance for the domination of the National Socialist idea and movement in German territory. With this task follows that duty laid down by the Reich Minister of tte Interior - the duty of supporting the Security Police - which is fulfilled, so far as it goes, under State orders. In support of the task of the Security Police in securing the ranks of the German people against interference and destruction of any kind, the Security Service has to watch over every sphere of life of the German people with regard to the activities of inimical forces and the result of state and political measures, and to inform continually the competent State authorities and offices about the facts which have come to light. Finally, it has to investigate politically and explore fundamentally the activities and connections of the great ideological arch-enemy of National Socialism and the German people, in order thereby to render possible a purposeful and effective fight against it."

* * * * * * *

CERTIFICATE OF PARTIAL TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1852B-PS

I, LUDWIG HARTMAN? T/4, ASN 37446052, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of excerpts from Document No. 1852B-PS.

LUDWIG HARTMAN
T/4, ASN 37446052

1852B PS

H1220-0079

Gestapo # 26

Read in part To December 1945

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1956-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Das Archiv vol. 22-24, PAGE 1342
January 1936.

Meaning and tasks of the Secret State Police.

Bedeutung und Aufgaben der Geheimen Staatspolizei.

22. 1.
S1. 36.

In order to refute the malicious rumours spread abroad, the "Voelkische Beobachter " (V.B. of 22.1.36) published an article on the origin, meaning and tasks of the Secret State Police; extracts from this read as follows :

The Secret State Police was created simultaneously in all German Provinces after the National Socialist Revolution owing to cogent political necessity. In Prussia its creator was Prime Minister Goering who is still the Chief of the Secret State Police today. In Bavaria the Bavarian Political Police was created by the Reichs Leader of the S.S. Himmler, who at the same time directed the building of the political police forces in the other provinces outside Prussia. The Political Police Forces became uniformly co-ordinated when, in the spring of 1934, Prime Minister Goering appointed the Reichs Leader of the S.S. as deputy Chief of the Prussian Secret State Police - cf. Si P.38 (Vol 1). Thereby a unified leadership and a proportionate extension of the Political Police Forces of all provinces was assured.

The Secret State Police is an official machinery on the lines of the criminal police, whose special task is the prosecution of crimes and offences against the State, above all the prosecution of high treason and treason. The task of the Secret State Police is to detect these crimes and offences, to ascertain the perpetrators and to bring them to judicial punishment. The number of criminal proceedings continually pending in the People's Court on account of high treasonable actions and of treason is the result of this work. The next most important field of operations for the Secret State Police is the preventive combatting of all dangers threatening the State and the leadership of the State. As, since the National Socialist Revolution, all open struggle and all open ppposition to the State and to the leadership of the State is forbidden, a Secret State Police as a preventive instrument in the struggle against all dangers threatening the State, is indissolubly bound up with the National Socialist Leader State. The opponents of National Socialism were not removed by the prohibition of their organi--sations and their newspapers, but have withdrawn to other forms of struggle against the State. Therefore, the National Socialist State has to trace out, to watch over and to render harmless the underground opponents fighting against it in illegal organisations, in camouflaged associations, in the coalitions of well meaning fellow Germans and even in the organisations of party and state before they have succeeded in actually executing an action directed against the interest of the state. This task of fighting with all means the secret enemies of the state will be spared no Leader State, because powers hostile to the state, from their foreign headquarters, always make use of some persons in such a state and employ them in underground activity against the state.

The preventive activity of the Secret State Police consists primarily in the thorough observation of all enemies of the state in the Reichs Territory. As the Secret State Police can not carry out, in addition to its primary executive tasks, this observation of the enemies of the state, to the extent necessary, there steps alongside to supplement it the Security Service of the Reichs Leader of the S.S., set up by the Deputy Fuehrer as the political intelligence service of

1956

H1220 - 0080

the movement, which puts a large part of the forces of the movement mobilized by it into the service of the security of the state. The Secret State Police takes the necessary police preventive measures against the enemies of the state on the basis of the results of the observation. The most effective preventive measure is without doubt the withdrawal of freedom, which is covered in the form of "protective custody", if it is to be feared that the free activity of the persons in question might endanger the security of the state in any way. The employment of protective custody is so organised by directions of the Reichs and Prussian Minister of the Interior and by a special arrest examination procedure of the Secret State Police, that - as far as the preventive fight against the enemies of the state permits - copious guarantees against a misuse of protective custody are provided. While protective arrest of short duration is carried out in police and court prisons, the concentration camps under the Secret State Police admit those taken into protective custody, who have to be withdrawn from public life for a longer time. The majority of the inmates of the concentration camps is formed by those communist and other Marxist functionaries, who, by previous experiences, would if free immediately resume their struggle against the state. Further police preventive measures against efforts hostile to the state consist in the dissolution of associations, in the prohibition and dissolution of assemblies and congregations, in the prohibition of publications of all kinds and so on. As the NSDAP and its leaders are also provided with special protection by legal regulations, the prosecution of crimes against these laws and the protection of the party and its leaders are also incumbent upon the Secret State Police.

- - - - - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 1956-PS.

23 October 1945.

I, KENNETH DUKE, Major, R.A., 109907, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1956 - PS.

KENNETH DUKE,
Major, R.A.,
109907.

H1220 - 0081

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2073-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Q

1936 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 487

Decree concerning the Appointment of a Chief of German Police in the Reich Ministry of the Interior of 17 June 1936

Erlass über die Einsetzung eines Chefs der Deutschen Polizei im Reichsministerium des Innern vom 17. Juni 1936

I.

For the unification of police duties in the Reich, a Chief of German Police is instituted for the German Ministry of the Interior, to whom is assigned the direction and conduct of all police affairs within the jurisdiction of the Reich and of the Prussian Ministries of the Interior.

II.

(1) For the Chief of German Police in the Reich Ministry of the Interior, the Deputy Chief of the Secret State Police of Prussia is declared to be Reichsfuehrer SS Heinrich HIMMLER.

(2) He is subordinated individually and directly to the Reich and the Prussian Ministries of the Interior.

(3) In their absence he represents for his jurisdiction the Reich and the Prussian Ministries of the Interior.

(4) He bears the service title: Reichsfuehrer SS and Chief of the German Police in the Reich Ministry of the Interior.

III.

The Chief of the German Police in the Reich Ministry of the Interior shares in the sessions of the Reich Cabinet, insofar as his jurisdiction is concerned.

IV.

I commission the Reich and the Prussian Ministries of the Interior with the conduct of this decree.

Berlin, 17 June 1936

The Fuehrer and Chancellor of the Reich
Adolf Hitler
The Reich Minister of the Interior
Frick

- - - - - - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 2073-PS

31 October 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 2073-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

2073 PS

H1220 - 0082

Referred to 20 Dec 45.

H1220 – 0083

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO 2104 PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL.

1933 PREUSSICH E GESTZSAMMLUNG p.122

Law on the organization of a Secret State Police Office

Gesetz über die Einrichtung eines Geheimen Staatspolizeiamts
Vom 26 April 1933

The State Ministry has resolved on the following law:

Article 1

(1) The Secret State Police Office, with headquarters in Berlin, is organized in order to carry out the duties of polictical police with or in place of the ordinary police authorities (Article 2, paragraph 1 of the Code of Police Administration of June 1, 1931, Gesetzsammlung p.77) The Secret State Police Office has the rank of a higher police authority and is subordinate only to the Minister of the Interior.

(2) The Minister of the Interior determines the functional and territorial jurisdiction of the Secret State Police Office.

(3) The regulations of the Code of Police Administration of June 1, 1931 concerning appeals against orders of the higher police authorities are applicable insofar as the Administrative Court in Berlin has exclusive jurisdiction over court appeals against orders of the Secret State Police Office.

Article 2.

Within its jurisdiction, the Secret State Police Office can make requests for police action to all police authorities.

2104 PS

Article 3.

The Minister of the Interior is entitled to issue administrative orders for the execution of this law. He acts in agreement with the Minister of Finance in regard to the number and type of officials and employees who should be employed by the Secret State Police Office.

Article 4.

Berlin 24 April, 1933
The law goes into effect on the day of its promulgation.

The Prussian Ministry of State
/ss/ Goering and by Popitz
and for the Minister of the Interior

The above law, resolved by the Prussian State Ministry, is herewith promulgated.

Berlin 26 April 1933

/ss/ For the Reich Chancellor:
The Prussian Prime Minister
Goering

8 3

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 2104 PS

8th November 1945

H1220 - 0084

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO 2104 PS
OFFICE OF U.S.CHIEF OF COUNSEL

I, WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE, Lt (jg) USNR, 391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No 2104 PS

WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE
Lt (jg), USNR
391590

H1220 - 0085

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO 2105 PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL.

1933 PREUSSICHE GESTZSAMMLUNG p.413

Law on the Secret State Police [illegible]
of November 30, 1933

Gesetz über die Geheime Staatspolizie
Vom 30 November 1933

The State Ministry has resolved the following law:

Article 1.

(1) The Secret State Police is an independent branch of the Administration of the Interior. The Prime Minister is its chief. He appoints an Inspector of the Secret State Police as acting manager of the affairs.

(2) In case of absence, the State Secretary of the State Ministry acts as deputy of the Prime Minister in his capacity as Chief of the Secret State Police.

(3) The Inspector of the Secret State Police is also chief of the Secret State Office.

Article 2.

The jurisdiction of the Secret State Police covers all polictical police matters of the general and interior administration. The Prime Minister as Chief of the Secret State Police, will issue the regulations regarding the matters which must be transferred to the Secret State Police.

Article 3.

(1) With the enactment of this law the Secret State Police Office takes over matters of a polictical nature which were previously handled by the Ministry of the Interior.

2105 PS

(2) The district, county and local police authorities (Landes Kreis und Ortspolizeibehörden) are subject to the directives of the Secret State Police Office.

Article 4.

The Minister of Finance is empowered to make changes in the budget of the State in order to carry out this law.

Article 5.

Provisions of the law of April 26, 1933 (Gesetzsammlung 1933, p.122) which conflict with this law are superseded by this law.

Article 6.

This law goes into effect with its promulgation.

Berlin, November 30, 1933

The Prussian State Ministry,
/ss/ Goering Popitz
and as Minister of Interior

The above law, is resolved by the Prussian State Ministry, is herewith promulgated.

For the Reich Chancellor:
For the Prussian Prime Minister Goering

H1220 – 0086

Cont Page 2 /

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 2105 PS

8th November 1945

I, WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE, Lt (jg), USNR, 391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No 2105 PS.

WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE
Lt (jg), USNR,
391590

Refered to 25 Dec 1945.

H1220 – 0087

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO 2107 PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL.

1933 PREUSSISCH E GESETZSAMLUNG p.21,22

Law on the Secret State Police of February 10, 1936.

Gesetz Über die Geheime Staatspolizei,
Vom 10,Februar 193.

The State Ministry resolved on the following law:

Article 1,
(1) The Secret State Police has the duty to investigate and to combat, in the entire territory of the State, all tendencies inimical to the State. Furthermore, it is the duty to collect and evaluate the result of the investigations, to inform the goverment of the State, and to keep other authorities informed of results significant for them, and to make suggestions. The Chief of the Secret State Police will determine, in agreement with the Minister of the Interior, which duties should be transferred to the Secret State Police;

(2) The jurisdiction of the organs of the ordinary administration of justice is not affected.

Article 2.
(1) The Prime Minister is the Chief of the Secret State Police.
(2) The Deputy Chief of the Secret State Police is appointed by the Chief directs the operations of the service for him.

Article 3.
(1) The Secret State Police Office is the supreme agency of the Secret State Police in the Country. This office also has the powers of the district police authority.

(2) The Secret State Police Office had its seat in Berlin.

Article 4.
On the district level the duties of the Secret State Police are perfomed in the individual police districts by the State Police Office. The duties of the Secret State Police at the bordor are perfomed by special border police agents. Otherwise the tasks of the Secret State Police are executed by the county and local police authorities in their capacity as branches of the State Police Offices.

2107 PS

Article 5.
The State Police Offices are subordinate to the competent District Governors (Regierungspräsidenten). They must follow their directives and inform them about all Police affairs which are of a polictical nature. The Chiefs of the State Police Offices are also the officials of the District Governors in charge of political matters.

Article 6.
The chief of the Secret State Police, in agreement with the Minister of the Interior appoints and dismisses the Officials of the Secret State Police according to the Reich directives on the appointment and dismissal of State Officials.

Article 7.
Orders in matters of the Secret State Police are not subject to the review of the administrative courts.

Article 8.
The Chief of the Secret State Police, in agreement with the Minister of the Interior, will issue the administrative directives for the execution of this law.

H1220 – 0088

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO 2107 PS
OFFICE OF U.S.CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Article 9.

The law on the organization of the Secret State Police Office of April 26, 1933 (Gesetzsammlung 1933, 122, the law on the Secret State Police of November 30, 1933, and sections one to three of the Decreefor the execution of the Law on the Secret Police of March 8th, 1934, are abrogated.

Article 10

This law takes effect on the day following its promulgation.

Berlin February 10,1936

THE PRUSSIAN STATE MINISTRY

GOERING FRICK

After agreement with the Reich Cabinet I promulgate, in the name of the Reich, the above law for the Führer and Reich Chancellor

Berlin February 10, 1936

THE PRUSSIAN PRIME MINISTER
GOERING.

833

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 2107 PS

8th November 1945

I, WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE, Lt)jg), USNR, 391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No 2107 PS.

WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE
Lt (jg), USNR,
391590

H1220 - 0089

Referred to 20 December 45.

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 2108-PS
(pp. 22, 23, 24)
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Preussische Gesetzsammlung
(Prussian Law Collection)
1936 Edition

Issue No. 5 distributed in Berlin, 12 Feb 1936.

No. 14309

Decree
for execution of the Law on the Secret State Police of the 10 February 1936 (Prussian Legal Gazette, page 21)
Of the 10 February 1936.

On the basis of Articles 1 and 8 of the Law on the Secret State Police of the 10 February 1936 (Prussian Legal Gazette, page 21) is decreed:

Art. 1

The Gestapo is authorized to carry out the police investigations in high treason, treason and explosive cases, as well as, others punishable aggressive actions against Party and State.

Art. 2

(1) In the proper competence of the Secret State Police the Secret State Police Bureau is authorized to undertake measures in the entire territory of Prussia and measures effective for the entire territory.

(2) The Secret State Police Bureau assumes the competence of the Supreme Federal State Authorities in cases of the Law on guns and munitions of the 13 July 1928 (Reichs Legal Gazette I, page 198).

(3) The Secret State Police Bureau is a central collecting agency for political police information.

(4) The Secret State Police Bureau administers the state concentration camps.

(5) In Berlin the Secret State Police Bureau assumes the competence of the Secret State Police for the Federal-State-County and local police affairs. Whether and to what extent these tasks will be transferred to the State Police office in Berlin - will be determined by the Chief of the Secret State Police.

Art. 3

The State Police offices may within the framework of the competence of the Secret State Police take all measures encumbent upon the Secret State Police with exception of the prohibition of periodicals in their district.

Art. 4

(1) Insofar as it is necessary for the detection and fighting of aspirations which are directed against the State, the authorities of the county and local police in towns of more than 5000 inhabitants may decree the confiscation of printed material and restrictions regarding the rights of association and assembly for the support of the Secret State Police. The county and local police authorities have to obey within this realm the instructions of the responsible office of the State Police.

(2) The State Police office at its location executes also the functions of the local police within the framework of responsibility of the Secret State Police.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2113-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1934 PREUSSISCHE GESETZSAMMLUNG, PAGE 143

Secret State Police Department
Decree for Application of the Law of
30 November 1933, Concerning the Secret State Police
of 8 March 1934

Verordnung zur Durchführung
des Gesetzs über Geheime
Staatspolizei vom 30. November 1933
vom 8. März 1934

A R T I C L E 1.

(1) The tasks of the Secret State Police will be effected
a) by the Secret State Police Department in Berlin (Art. 1 of the law of the 26th April 1933 - L.R. p. 122) for the entire State territory,

b) by the State Police Offices for the "LandesPolizei Bezerke" (Provincial Police Districts).

(2) The "Inspecteur" (Head of the Police) conducts the general supervision of the State Police Offices, on the order and according to the instructions of the "Ministerpr#sident" (Chief of the Secret State Police).

(3) In so far as the Minister President does not otherwise order, the State Police Offices are subordinate to the Regional President and in Berlin to the Police President with whom they are in immediate working connection. The control of the State Police Offices will be effected by officials to be designated by the Minister President.

(4) In places where there is no State Police Office, subsidiary offices can be established on the proposal of the "Inspecteur".

(5) The competence of the State Police Offices will cover
a) matterslimited in their inferences to the Provincial Police Districts,

b) matters assigned to them by the "Inspecteur" of the Secret State Police without regard to the limitations of the Provincial Police District.

(6) The local or district police matters within the sphere of the Secret State Police will be conducted at the seat of the State Police Office by the latter, in places where there are subsidiary offices of the State Police by these, and for the rest by the Local and District Police authorities as auxiliaries to the Secret State Police.

A R T I C L E 2

The receipts and expenditure of the Secret State Police will be treated separately in the Budget of the Ministry of the Interior. The task of the preparation of the Budget and the disposition of these funds belong to the Minister President.

H1220 - 0090

H1220 – 0091

ARTICLE 3.

(1) The officers of the State Secret Police are officials of the general internal Administration. On the request of the Minister President, they will be placed at the disposal of the State Secret Police by the Minister of the Interior. The appointments of the higher administrative officials of the State Secret Police and of the superior officials of the Criminal Police, from the Criminal Commissar upwards, will be made by the Minister President and the appointments of the other officials will be made by the "Inspecteur".

(2) The "Inspecteur" has disciplinary powers over the officials of the State Secret Police in accordance with Art. 16, Art. 17, para. 1, No. 2 of the Officers' Disciplinary Code of the 27th January 1932 (L.R. p. 59).

ARTICLE 4

(1) Art. 2 of the Second Decree of Application of the 26th April 1933, by the Minister of the Interior (L.R. p. 126), to the Decree of the President of the Reich concerning the protection of the German People, dated 4th February 1933, is hereby abolished.

(2) Art. 1, of the Decree of the Minister of the Interior of the 26th April 1933 (L.R. p. 127) reads as follows:

"Article 1.

Besides the Police President in Berlin, in his capacity as Provincial and District Police Authority (Art. 1 and 2 of the Decree of the 2nd March 1933 - L.R. p. 33), the Secret State Police Department in Berlin is also competent for the prohibition of periodicals, for the imposition of restrictions on property, on personal liberty, and on the right of union and assembly, as well as limitations on letter, post, telegraph and telephone secrecy, in accordance with Art. 1 of the Decree of the Reichs President for the Protection of the People and State of 28th February 1935 (Reichs Law Register p. 83)."

ARTICLE 5.

Art. 2 of the Decree of the Minister of the Interior of the 2nd March 1933 (L.R. p. 33), concerning the supplement to the Decree of 1st October 1931 (L.R. p. 213), for the regulation of the competence of the Provincial and District Police Authorities, will be altered in such wise that, for the ordering of restrictions on personal freedom and the rights of union and assembly, as well as on limitations on letter, post and telegraph secrecy, the authorities of the State Secret Police (Art. 1. para. 1) shall also be competent, in so far as concerns their sphere of office, but that, for the regulation of restrictions on telephone secrecy, only the latter shall be competent.

ARTICLE 6.

This Decree comes into force on the day of its proclamation.

THE PRUSSIAN MINISTER PRESIDENT.

Berlin, 8. March 1934

Göring.

2113 PS

H1220 - 0092

- - - - - - - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 2113-PS

23 October 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document 2113-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

H1220 - 0093

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2232-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

PAGES 420, 421, 424, 425, 430 of:
GERMAN ADMINISTRATIVE LAW (DEUTSCHES VERWALTUNGS-RECHT)
by Dr. Hans Frank.
Published by: Central Publishing House of the NSDAP
Franz Eher Successor, Munich

---

p. 420 II. Task and Means of a Political Police.

A. The Task

The task of a political police in the sense of the national socialist conception of this institution has been formulated best so far in Section 1 of the Prussian law concerning the Secret State Police of 10 February 1936 (Prussian law collection, 1936, p. 21): "The Secret State Police has the task of investigating and fighting all attempts dangerous to the State, of collecting and evaluating the result of the inquiries, of informing the State Government and of keeping the other authorities currently informed on important facts pertaining to them and of supplying them with suggestions." This formulation also outlines the task of Political Police Systems in other German countries for which this task assignment is to be concluded from the National Socialist conception of a Political Police, since a legal formulation is mostly missing.

p. 421, b) All attempts dangerous to the State are subject to the activity of the Political Police. "Dangerous to the State" is more than "hostile to the State" and includes not only undertakings with programs hostile to the State but also all attempts - no matter what their aim - which in their effects endanger the State.

Not the State in its outward organic appearance but the tasks of the leadership in the sense of the National-Socialist idea is the object of protection. It is the task of the national-socialist leadership to preserve and to develop all national values. These being endangered, the Political Police is called upon for protection against the endangering attempts, e.g. if there is any danger.

2232 PS.

to the State leadership and structure of the State by intentions of terror and revolutionary plans,
to the Armed Forces and the forces of defense by espionage and (intellectual and technical) sabotage,
to the people's community and the state principles by disintegration and instigation,
to the people's health and blood purity by moral corruption (e.g. offenses according to Section 175 of the Reich penal code) and racial disgrace,
to the ideological unity of the people by intellectual poisoning and distortion (e.g. by "Jehovah's Witnesses" and other sects).

A complete catalogue of "attempts dangerous to the State" can never be drawn up because it can never be foreseen what may endanger leadership and people sometime in the future. National socialist recognition of threatening danger and national socialist knowledge of responsibility will understand and fulfill the duties of the Political Police according to the real necessities in any political situation.

H1220 - 0094

p. 424, b) The lawful means for preventive police measures of the Political Police have not been regulated legally. They can not be regulated, for the preventive police duties of the Political Police - and the means necessary for their performance - can not be described and standardized for all times.

The duties of the Political Police and the necessary means for their performance are not chosen freely but are prescribed by the foe. Just as the operations of an army against the outward enemy and the means to fight this enemy can not be prescribed, so the Political Police also must have free hand in the choice of the means necessary at times to fight attempts dangerous to the State.

Since the National Socialist revolution, the powers of the Political Police in a legally positive respect are derived immediately from the new conception of the State and the resulting conception of the duties of a police force. According to this conception the duty of the Political Police, due to its nature, is to fight all attempts dangerous to the State. And it thus has the right to take all necessary measures for this fight as long as there are not any expressly contrary regulations. This conception is confirmed by the decree of the Reichspresident for the protection of People and State of 28 February 1933 (RGBl I, p. 83) by which the so-called basic rights of the Weimar Constitution have been abrogated. This means that ever since, every State institution - particularly the Political Police - may take measures in the performance of its duties which were barred before by those basic rights.

"The decree for the Protection of People and State of 28 February 1933 has eliminated the negative law barriers of the State power. The positive competence of the police to restrict liberty of any kind, especially to order protective custody, results already from the character of the function which the Police in the national-socialist State has to perform." (Dr. Walter Hamel: "The Police in the national-socialist State," German lawyers' newspaper of 15 March 1935, col. 326).

p. 425 According to kind and purpose the measures taken by the Political Police can logically be subject to a check only by their own channels of administrative supervision. This is recognized for instance in Section 7 of the Prussian law concerning the Secret State Police of 10 February 1936 by the stipulation: "Orders in matters of the Secret State Police are not subject to the check of the administrative courts." In its decision of 2 May 1935 (III C 43/35) the Prussian High Court of Administration had already come to the same conclusion, before the decree of 10 February 1936 was issued, by reason of the legal situation in Prussia. Also for the other German countries - if not expressly settled to the contrary - and for a future Reich regulation the principle has to be maintained that measures of the Political Police can be checked only by their own channels of administrative supervision. In view of the tasks and means of the Political Police which can not be standardized individually, there can be no legal backing for a court decision. Any agency outside of the Political Police must lack the necessary expert knowledge for a decision by way of administrative supervision.

p. 430, f) The Secret State Police administers the State Concentration Camps through the Inspector of the Concentration Camps who is affiliated with the Office of the Secret State Police.

- - - - - - - - -

H1220 - 0095

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2232-PS

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. 2232-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

TRANSLATION OF EXCERPT OF DOCUMENT 2243-P
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

H1220 - 0096

1937 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 325

Law relating to Finance Measures in connection with the Police
19 March 1937

Gesetz über Finanzmassnahmen auf dem Gebiete der Polizei
vom 19 März 1937

The government of the Reich has resolved upon the following law, which is hereby proclaimed:

1

(1) The following are to become direct officials of the Reich:

1) Officials in organising posts of the establishment "Reichführer" of SS and Chief of the German Police in the Reich Ministry of the Interior."

2) Officials of the Security Police (Gestapo and Criminal Police), but not police officials serving in the State Police Administrations for the Criminal Police.

3) Officials of the Civil Police, the Gendarmerie (Mounted Police) and the police medical and veterinary officers serving therein, professional police instructors and technical officials.

(2) The employees and workers who:

serve in the establishment mentioned in paragraph 1. No. 1.,

serve in the Security Police, the Civil Police, the Gendarmerie and the auxiliary establishments belonging to them, such as schools, hospitals, convalescent homes, supply offices and equipment offices and persons who

serve in the State Police Administrations

enter into the service of the Reich.

(3) The number of appointments of police administrative officials henceforth remaining dependent on the finances of the districts (Länder) can be determined by the Reich Minister for Finance in agreement with the Reich Minister of the Interior.

2243 PS

2

The Reich pays the personal allowances and bears the maintenance expenses of the officials, employees and workers of the Reich mentioned in 1 paragraphs 1 and 2 and the material expenditure of the whole of the State Polic but not the personal allowances, maintenance expenses and costs of removal of the Police Administrative officials mentioned in 1 paragraph 3.

3

(1) The revenues of the State Police are revenues of the Reich.

(2) The only revenues to remain to the districts are those which are stil to be booked for the Financial Year 1936, and all revenues from taxes and fines

H1220 - 0097

4

(1) The Reich will assume all property dues and rights which are connected with the State Police of the districts, in so far as they are not left to the districts according to 2 and 3. When the law comes into force, the liability of the Reich is also extended to taking over maintenance allowances falling due to persons who were formerly entitled to them.

(2) The Reich also assumes the responsibility, which, according to the instructions regarding the liability of officials, rests with the districts, for damage caused by police administrative officials, who according to 1 remain under the districts. The districts owe compensation to the Reich; their right to make claims against officials is untouched.

5

The authorities who hitherto represented the districts (exchequer) in matters relating to the police, will now represent the Reich (exchequer) in these matters. The Reich Minister of the Interior can arrange the representation otherwise.

6

(1) Premises and moveable property belonging to the districts will become the property of the Reich if at the time of the proclamation of the law they are being used exclusively or mainly by the State Police or the establishments mentioned in 1 paragraph 2 or are intended for future use by these establishments.

(2) The premises of the Reich and Prussian Ministry of the Interior in Berlin, Unter den Linden 70/72/74, and the premises of the Chief of Police in Berlin which are to be specially indicated in the executive orders, will remain exempt from transference to the Reich.

(3) Due to the transference of property to the Reich, taxes, duties and other fees will not be levied. Cash payments remain out of account.

(4) When this law comes into force, if any premises transferred to the Reich become dispensable or unfit to be employed for the purposes of the Reich police, without replacement being necessary, they are to be offered for use to the district without recompense, in their present state, before further use is made of them.

7

(1) Where the Reich, the districts or the municipalities (municipal unions have placed officials, employees and workers or property at the disposal of the State Police or of the establishments mentioned in 1 paragraph 2, or have carried out service transactions, no change will occur until a further ruling is made by the Reich Minister of the Interior. The same applies in cases where the State Police or the establishments mentioned in 1 paragraph 2 have placed their officials employees and workers or property at the disposal of other authorities or have carried out service transactions, which have no connection with police duties.

(2) No further compensations than hitherto may be claimed for the services mentioned in paragraph 1.

8

The municipalities will pay their contributions to the Reich for the State Police according to the regulations hitherto in existence. The total contribution paid by the municipalities of a district during the Financial Year 1936 may not be exceeded. A special ruling may occur in cases of state control or regional change. The contributions of the municipalities can be reckoned on the shares in the Reich revenue remittances of the districts.

H1220-0098

9

The shares of a district in the Reich revenue remittances are for each Financial Year, first of all for the Financial Year 1937, reduced by the balance between the expenditure and the revenues(deficit) of its police, who, by this law are taken over on the Reich budget. The deficit is calculated on the basis of the budget of the district for the Financial Year 1936. If a greater deficit should be evident in the average of the Financial Years 1925 to 1934, this deficit is the standard. The Reich Minister for Finance fixes the sum to be reduced.

10

The districts must place at the disposal of the Reich the remaining expenses carried over into the Financial Year 1936 and not yet paid out at the end of that year. The districts must also place at the disposal of the Reich the additional sums not yet paid out at the end of the Financial Year 1936, which are made over by the Reich, and which are extra subsidies towards the material expenditure of the State Police.

11

The Reich Ministers for Finance and for the Interior will determine whether and how financial compensation is to be carried out if, in the municipalities (municipal unions) municipal, uniformed police officials are replaced by State Police (Gendarme - Mounted Police) or if, in the state police administrations, the relative authorities of the State Police and the municipal (remaining) police are ruled otherwise.

12

For the officials, employees and workers of the State Police or of the establishments mentioned in 1 paragraph 2, who are entering into the direct service of the Reich, the legal and administrative orders of the districts are to be applied temporarily. The Reich Minister for the Interior can make a further ruling in agreement with the Prussian Prime Minister.

13

In so far as State contracts or other agreements between districts for matters concerning their police are not rendered inapplicable by this law, they will remain in force as Reich legal orders.

14

The Reich Ministers of the Interior and for Finance will issue the necessary legal and administrative orders for the execution and the completion of this law and will decide upon all questions of doubt arising from the application of this law. If the functions of other ministers are thereby affected their approval is necessary.

15

This law comes into force on 1st April 1937.

Berlin, 19th March 1937.

The Führer and Chancellor of the Reich
Adolf Hitler
The Reich Minister of the Interior
Frick
The Reich Minister for Finance
Graf Schwerin von Krosigk

H1220 - 0099

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF EXCERPT OF DOCUMENT
NO 2243-PS

24 October 1945

I, KENNETH DUKE, Major, R.A., 109907, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Excerpt of Document 2243-PS.

KENNETH DUKE
Major, R. A.
109907

H1220 - 0100

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2245-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1936. Ministerial=Blatt
des
Reichs=und Preussischen
Ministeriums des Innern
Pages 1343, 1344.

The Employment of Security Police Inspectors.

Circular Decree by the Reich and Prussian Minister
of the Interior dated 20.9.1936.
- Police Special Order 1. 7/36 g+)
(already promulgated)

Einsetzung von Inspekteuren der Sicherheitspolizei
RdErl. b. RuPrMdI. v. 20.9.1936
- Pol S-V 1. 7/36 g +
(Bereits mitgeteilt)

---

1. With effect from 1.10.1936 I am appointing Security Police Inspectors to the Prussian Provinces and the States of Baden, Bavaria Württemberg and Saxony. Detailed decrees to follow.

2. The duties to be undertaken by these Inspectors and entailed by their appointment are laid down in the appended Service Directives for Security Police Inspectors.

3. A special decree will be promulgated regarding the appointment of Security Police Inspectors to the remaining States.

To the State Governments (for Prussia : to the Prussian Ministerpräsident), the Ober= &Regierungs -Präsidente, to the Gestapo Office in Berlin, to the State Political Head Offices, to the State Political Offices.

Reichs Ministerial Paper, inside circulation, Page 1343.

+(compare footnote +) to Police Special Order 1.

Circular Decree of 20.9.1936 272/36 (Reich Ministerial Paper inside circulation, Page 1339)

Appendix

Service Directive for Security Police Inspectors.

1. The special duties of the Security Police necessitate the closest and most sympathetic co-operation with the Central Offices of the General and Interior Administrations of the Provinces and States as well as with the Gauleiters of the N.S.D.A.P. and the Armed Forces Authorities.

2. The Security Police Inspectors are to foster this co-operation. Especially are they keep in the closest contact with the Oberpräsident and/or the Ministry of the Interior of their area and to keep them informed of all important occurrences, all essential reports and observations of the Security Police and where necessary stimulate the authorities of the Interior Administration and eliminate any difficulties which may arise.

3. The Security Police Inspectors are personally and immediately subordinate to the Oberpräsidents and/or Staatsminister of the Interior and are to follow his directives. Should these directives not be in

2245 PS

H1220-0101

accordance with the general and special Orders and Directions of the Chief of Security Police and should it be impossible to reach an agreement, then the Chief of Security Police is to be referred to for a decision.

4. The inspectors are furthermore charged with the task of supervising the execution in their area of any Decrees issued by the Chief of Security Police. They are to ensure that the Gestapo and the Civil Police are organized on the same basis. Any difficulties arising are to be reported to the Chief of Security Police together with suggestions as to how they may be overcome.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF EXCERPT OF DOCUMENT 2245-PS.

22 October 1945.

I, PETER FRASER, Capt.,K.R.R.C.,76538, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages: and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 2245-PS.

PETER FRASER.
Capt.,K.R.R.C.
76538.

H1220-0102

U S A Exhibit 487
Filed 20 Dec 45

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2273-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

D R A F T

T O P S E C R E T

Geheime Reichssache.

SPECIAL PURPOSE GROUP "A"

Einsatzgruppe A

2273 PS

H1220-0103

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2273-PS
(cont.)

III

Jews

The systematic mopping up of the Eastern Territories embraced, in accordance with the basic orders, the complete removal, if possible of, Jewry. This goal has been substantially attained - with the exception of White Russia - as a result of the execution up to the present time of 229052 Jews (see Appendix) The remainder still left in the Baltic Provinces is urgently required as labour and housed in Ghettos.

To attain this object various kinds of measures were necessary in the different areas of the Eastern Territories (Ostland).

In the three Baltic States of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, Jewry did not make itself decisively felt until the Bolsheviks had come into power there. But even before that the Jewish influence on the one hand and the anti-Jewish feeling of the population on the other hand, were very strong.

In the following the various areas of the Eastern Territories will be dealt with separately:

1). Estonia

As Estonia, until the middle of the last century, was part of a closed zone of the Russian Empire, into which it was forbidden for Jews to immigrate, the number of Jews in the country has always been insignificant.

At the beginning of 1940 there were living in Estonia about 4,500 Jews out of a total population of 1, 2 millions. Their influence on the economic life of the country was considerably stronger than the proportion of Jews to the whole population. For instance 11% of Estonian industry was in Jewish hands. During the Bolshevik time it is true Jewish private property was nationalised, but nevertheless the Jews themselves were almost everywhere left as Directors of their former enterprises. By means of connections with the NKWD the Jews got themselves into a very strong position. They controlled the Press, cultural institutions, forced their way into the open professions, and were the only minority besides the Germans to have the right to cultural autonomy.

With the advance of the German troops the majority of the Jews, together with the Soviet-Russian authorities, left the country. Approx. 2,000 Jews remained behind in the country. Out of these almost 1,000 lived in Reval alone.

The Estonian Self Protection Movement (Selbstschutz), formed as the Germans advanced, did begin to arrest Jews, but there were no spontaneous pogroms. Only by the Security Police and the SD were the Jews gradually executed as they became no longer required for work.

Today there are no longer any Jews in Estonia.

2). Latvia

The total number of Jews in Latvia amounted in June 1935 to 93,479 or 4.79% of the total population.

When the Bolsheviks came into power in Latvia in June 1940, their Soviet-Russian racial comrades succeeded in obtaining authoritative influence for the Latvian Jews, who previously had been predominately Zionist. Whereas before 1940 there were no Jews as State officials in Latvia, in fact there were no Jews in the State Administration at all, in the Soviet Russian Republic all the influential State positions were

H1220-0104

quickly in the hands of the Jews. Half of the total number of Judges were Jewish. The number was up to 80% in the Higher Courts and in particular on the Tribunal. Equally strong was the influence of the Jews on the economy and cultural life.

When the German troops marched in there were still 70,000 Jews in Latvia. The remainder had fled with the Bolsheviks. The Jews left behind were actively engaged in sabotage and setting fire to places. In Dünaburg so many fires of this kind were started by the Jews that a large part of the Town was destroyed.

After the terror of the Jewish-Bolshevik rule - altogether 33,038 Letts were transported, imprisoned or murdered - an extensive pogrom carried out by the population might have been expected. In fact, however, only a few thousand Jews were eliminated by local forces on their own initiative. In Latvia it was necessary to carry out extensive mopping-up operations by means of Sonderkommandos with the help of forces picked from the Latvian Auxiliary Police (mostly relations of the Letts who had been carried off or murdered).

Up to October 1941 approximately 30,000 Jews had been executed by these Sonderkommandos. The remaining Jews who were still indispensable from the economic point of view were collected in Ghettos, which were established in Riga, Dünaburg and Libau.

As a result of punishments instituted for not wearing the Jewish star, black market, thieving, fraud, but also to prevent the danger of epidemics in the Ghettos, further executions were subsequently carried out. In this way 11,034 Jews were executed in Dünaburg on 9.11.41, and, as the result of an action ordered and carried out by high authorities and Police chiefs, 27,800 were executed in Riga at the beginning of December 1941, and, in the middle of December 1941, 2,350 were executed in Libau. At the moment there are in the Ghettos (other than Jews from the Reich) Latvian Jews in

Riga	approximately	2,500
Dünaburg	approximately	950
Libau	approximately	300.

These are indispensable at the moment as they are specialized workers necessary for maintaining the country's economy.

3). Lithuania

Until the Bolsheviks marched in, according to a census taken in 1923 there were 153,743 Jews living in Lithuania, forming 7.58% of the total population. Whereas their influence had previously for the greater part been restricted to the business world, the Lithuanian Jews, who had already been working illegally for Bolshevism, now quickly became a dominating influence in public life. In particular Jews of both sexes supported the activities of the NKWD. The transporting of 40,000 Lithuanians to Siberia is traceable to the preliminary work done by the Jews.

When the German troops marched in the Lithuanians expressed their hatred of the Jews in active pogroms, at the same time Jewish communist youths set fire to many towns, through which the German armoured units had passed leaving them little damaged, by means of tins of petrol which they had previously put ready.

As a result of the pogroms carried out by the Lithuanians, who were nevertheless substantially assisted by Sipo and SD, 3,800 Jews in Kauen and 1,200 in the smaller towns were eliminated.

H1220-0105

Where Jews were able to escape, they were not infrequently handed over to the authorities by the farmers.

These spontaneous mopping-up actions were, however, insufficient to stabilize this rear section of the Front, and at the same time the enthusiasm of the local inhabitants waned.

Therefore by means of selected units - mostly in the proportion of 1:8 - first of all the prisons, and then systematically district by district the lithuanian sector was cleansed of Jews of both sexes. Altogether 136,421 people were liquidated in a great number of single actions. It is worthy of note that many of the Jews used force against the officials and Lithuanian auxiliaries who were carrying this out, and before their execution still expressed their Bolshevik convictions by cheering Stalin and abusing Germany.

As the complete liquidation of the Jews was not feasible as they were needed for labour, Ghettos were formed which at the moment are occupied as follows:

Kauem	approximately	15,000 Jews.
Wilna	approximately	15,000 Jews,
Schaulen	approximately	4,500 Jews.

These Jews are used primarily for work of military importance. For example up to 5,000 Jews are employed in 3 shifts on the aerodrome near Kauen on earth-works and work of that sort.

4). White Russia

The White Russian Sector is more thickly populated by Jews than all the other States in the Ostland. In the year 1926, far more than 400,000 Jews were counted in the then BSSR. The last Polish census showed more than 500,000 Jews in the provinces (Wojewoydschaften) of Bialystock, Nowo Grodlek, Polesien and Wilna. These figures are however approximate and most certainly too low, which is further apparent from the fact that far more people have given "Yiddish" as their mother tongue than there were supposed to be Jews counted in the same area. Quite half of the Jews in the White Russian Settlement Area lived at the beginning of the war in the larger towns. Minsk was occupied to a very particular extent by Jews, in 1939 there were approximately 100,000 out of a total population of 238,000.

The social structure of the Jews shows a broad lower stratum of very poor Jews, both in the area formerly Polish, and in the White Russian Sector which was Bolshevik before the Russo-Polish war.

The proportionately thin upper stratum dominated simply every sphere of life in the former Polish sector, mainly as a result of its strong economic position, and in the former Soviet-Russian sector as a result of their influence in the leading party positions. The Jew in the area formerly Polish is a particularly dangerous element, because of his intelligence and activity. But even the Soviet-Russian Jew has during the 25 years of Bolshevik domination assumed a very self-confident and arrogant air, which he has even retained after the entry of the German troops.

The final and fundamental elimination of the Jews remaining in the White Russian sector after the entry of the Germans is fraught with certai difficulties. Just in this place the Jews form an extremely high percentage of the specialized workers, who are indispensable because of the shortage in other reserves in this area.

H1220-0106

Furthermore Einsatzgruppe A did not take over this area until after the heavy frost had set in, which made mass executions much more difficult. A further difficulty is that the Jews live widely scattered over the whole country. In view of the enormous distances, the bad condition of the roads, the shortage of vehicles and petrol and the small forces of Security Police and SD, it needs the utmost effort in order to be able to carry out shootings in the country. Nevertheless 41,000 Jews have been shot up to now. This number does not include those shot in operations by the former Einsatzkommandos. From estimated figures about 19,000 partisans and criminals, that is in the majority Jews, were shot by the Armed Forces (Wehrmacht) up to December 1941. At the moment approximately 128,000 Jews must still be reckoned with in the area of the Commissariat-General. In Minsk itself - exclusive of Reich Germans - there are about 1,800 Jews living, whose shooting must be postponed in consideration of their being used as labour.

The Commander in White Russia is instructed to liquidate the Jewish question as soon as possible, despite the difficult situation. However a period of about 2 months is still required - according to the weather.

The shutting up of all the remaining Jews in special Ghettos is also almost completed in the towns in White Russia too. They will be used for work to the fullest extent by the Authorities of the Armed Forces, the Civil Administration and German Authorities.

The feeding of the Jews in the Ghettos causes considerable difficulty, especially in White Russia but also in Lithuania. Together with the general decrease in working capacity, there is increased susceptibility to all contagious diseases.

5). Jews from the Reich

Since December 1940 transports containing Jews have arrived at short intervals from the Reich. Of these 20,000 Jews were directed to Riga and 7,000 Jews to Minsk. The first 10,000 Jews evacuated to Riga were housed partly in a provisionally erected reception camp and partly in a newly established hut encampment near Riga. The remaining transports have for the time being been directed into a separate part of the Riga Ghetto.

The building of the hut encampment, as a result of the employment of all Jews fit for work, is so advanced that all evacuated Jews who survive the winter can be put into this camp in the spring.

Only a small section of the Jews from the Reich is capable of working. About 70-80% are women and children or old people unfit for work. The death rate is rising continually, also as a result of the extraordinarily hard winter.

The amount done by those few Jews from the Reich who are fit for work is satisfactory. They are preferred as labour to the Russian Jews, because they are German speaking and because of their comparatively greater cleanliness. Worthy of note is the adaptability of the Jews, with which they attempt to form their life in accordance with the circumstances.

The crowding together of the Jews into the smallest space, which occurs in all the Ghettos, naturally causes greater danger of epidemics, which is being combatted as much as possible by the employment of Jewish doctors. In isolated instances sick Jews with contagious diseases were selected under the pretext of putting them into a home for the aged or a hospital and executed.

H1220-0107

CHART

Judenfrei - free of Jews

Jewish Executions carried out by Special Purpose Group A.

Von der Einsatzgruppe A Durchgeführte Judenexekutionen.

Estimated number of Jews still remaining.

Geschätzte Zahl der noch vorhandenen Juden. 128,000.

- - - - - - - - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 2273-PS

1 November 1945

I, PETER FRASER, Capt,, K.R.R.C., 76538, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 2273-PS.

PETER FRASER
Capt., K.R.R.C.
76538

H1220-0108

Exhibit USA 490
Filed Jan. 2, 1946

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2285-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUENSEL

Before me, Lieutenant Colonel Henry H. Mizó, JAGD, personally appeared Lieutenant Colonel Guivante de Saint Gast and Lieutenant Jean Veith, both of the French Army, who were made known to me, and who being by me first duly sworn made the following statement in the handwritting of Lieutenant Veith under oath:

The undersigned:

Guivante de Saint Gast, Lt Colonel, Chef de Missi on de lern Calsse, Carte d'idenlite militaire BCRA MCPA Promontain No 510, Immatricule FFC Londres RU1. Carte de Repalrie no 72352 delivered in Annercy (Franoe). Order of Mission of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, Ministry of Prisoners and Deportres dated May 4th 1945 No 16772. Detained in the Concentration Camp of Mauthausen from March 18th 1944 tile April 22nd 1945, No 57870, having been employed at the ARBEITSEINSATZ (offices of distribution of work) from August 16th 1944 till April 22nd 1945 as auxiliary and as titulary.

VEITH, Jean, Lieutnant, Charge de Mission de 2e Classe, Carte d'idenlite Rapatrie No 403927 delivered at Anneacy. Order of Mission of the provisional government of the French Repblic, Ministry of Prisoners and Deportees dated May 4th No 16774. Detained in Mauthausen from April 22nd 1943 til April 22nd 1945, No 28645, having been employed at the Politische Abteilung from June 2nd 1943 to June 25 th 1943, at the Arbeitseinsatz from June 26th 1943 to August 15th 1944, as foreman of the cartographie and mecausgraphie Hollwrith services till their dissolution in February 1945 and since, till his liberation at the Lagerschreibstube (night shift) both residing in Paris (17a) 20, Rue de Sanssuse relate and certify under oath the following facts:

In Mauthausen existed several treatments of prisoners, amongst them the "action K or Kugel" (Bullet action). Upon the arrival of transports, prisoners with the mention "K" were not regisered, get no numbers and their names remained unknown except for the officials of the Politische Abteilung. (Lt VEITH had the opportunity of hearing upon the arival of a transport the following conversation between the Untersturmfuehrer STREITWIESER and chief of the convoy: "How many prisoners? "15 but two K". "Well, that makes 13").

The prisoners were taken directly to the prison where they were unclothed and taken to the "Bathrooms"-. This bathroom in the cellars of the prison building near the crematory was specially designed for execution (shooting and gassing).

The shooting took place by means of a measuring apparatus. The prisoners being backed towards a metrical measure with an automatic contraption releasing a bullet in his neck as soon as the moving plank determining his height touched the top of his head.

H1220-0109

If a transport consisted of too many "K" prisoners, instead of losing time for the meacurement they were exterminated by gas, sent into the bathrooms instead of water.

During his time as foreman at the Hoheritte section Dr. Veith frequently received transfer sheets from other camps mentoning prisoners which did not appear on the entry list of Mauthausen. In such cases the Politische Abteilung very reluctantly used to give the information that the camp services had not to take into consideration such missing prisoners because they had been transferred "In geheimer Reichssache" (Secret affaire of the Reich) and insisted upon the complete disapplarance of all traces of the names. In many cases due to transmission errozs, the fatal "K" indication was not immediately given with the transfer and followed several days or several weeks later. Dr. Col de Saint Gast c u Veith certifies having received in this service cancellation orders from the Politische Abteilung concerning such prisoners. As upon their arrival such "K" prisoners had, by mistake received a camp number, they had to disappear in the numbers Register of the camp, and from this unefication order was made in the following hypocritical form: prisoner X Nr..... birth place, birth date in actually called (heisst richtig) prisoner Y, Nr...., different birth place and date.

Such identification orders should be found in the documents of the Arbeitseinsatz as far as they have not been destroyed.

This statement has been made voluntarily in the handwriting of Lt Veith, who understands English and who has truly translated the same to Lt Cd de Saint Gast prion to his signing the same.

/s/ Pf. de Saint Gast /s/ Jean Veith

Subsribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of may 1945.

/s/ Henry H. MIZE

HENRY H. MIZE
Lt Col. JAGD

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2344-PS (SUPPLEMENT)
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNCEL

Read in Dec 1945

Aufbau Einer Nation, (Reconstruction of a Nation) by Herman Goering, 2nd Edition, Published by E.S. Mittler & Son, Berlin 1934, p. 87.

* * * * * *

"For weeks I had been working personally on the reorganization and at last I alone and upon my own decision and my own reflection created the office of the Secret State Police. This instrument which is so feared by the enemies of the State, has contributed most to the fact that today there can no longer be talk of a Communist and Marxist danger in Germany and Prussia."

* * * * * *

- -

CERTIFICATE OF PARTIAL TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2344-PS (SUPPLEMENT)

27 November 1945

I, LUDWIG HARTMAN, T/4, ASN 37446052, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 2344-PS (Supplement)

LUDWIG HARTMAN
T/4, ASN 37446052

2344 PS

H1220-0110

I, DR. WILHELM HOETTL, being first duly sworn, declare that I was the Deputy of the Group Director (Gruppenleiter) of IV E in Amt VI during the years 1943-45 and that I have drawn this graphic presentation and that it is a true and correct presentation of the organization of the Security Police (GESTAPO+KRIPO) and the SD.

signed: DR. WILHELM HOETTL

Subscribed and sworn before me on this 28th day of Oct. 1945

WHITNEY R. HARRIS
LIEUTENANT, USNR

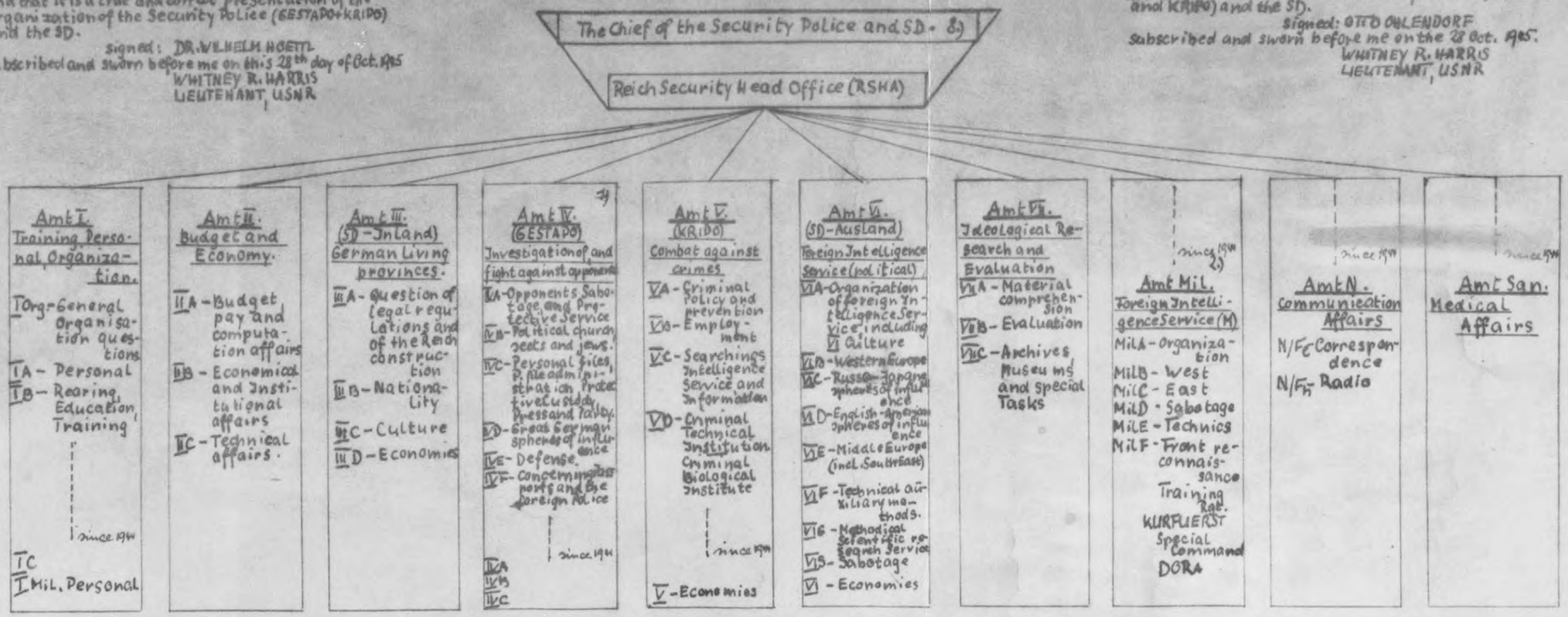
Organization of the Security Police (GESTAPO and KRIPO) and the SD 1943 - 1945.

I was the Chief of the Amt III during the years 1943-45 and that I have carefully examined this chart. According to my best knowledge and recollection it is a true and correct graphic presentation of the organization of the Security Police (GESTAPO and KRIPO) and the SD.

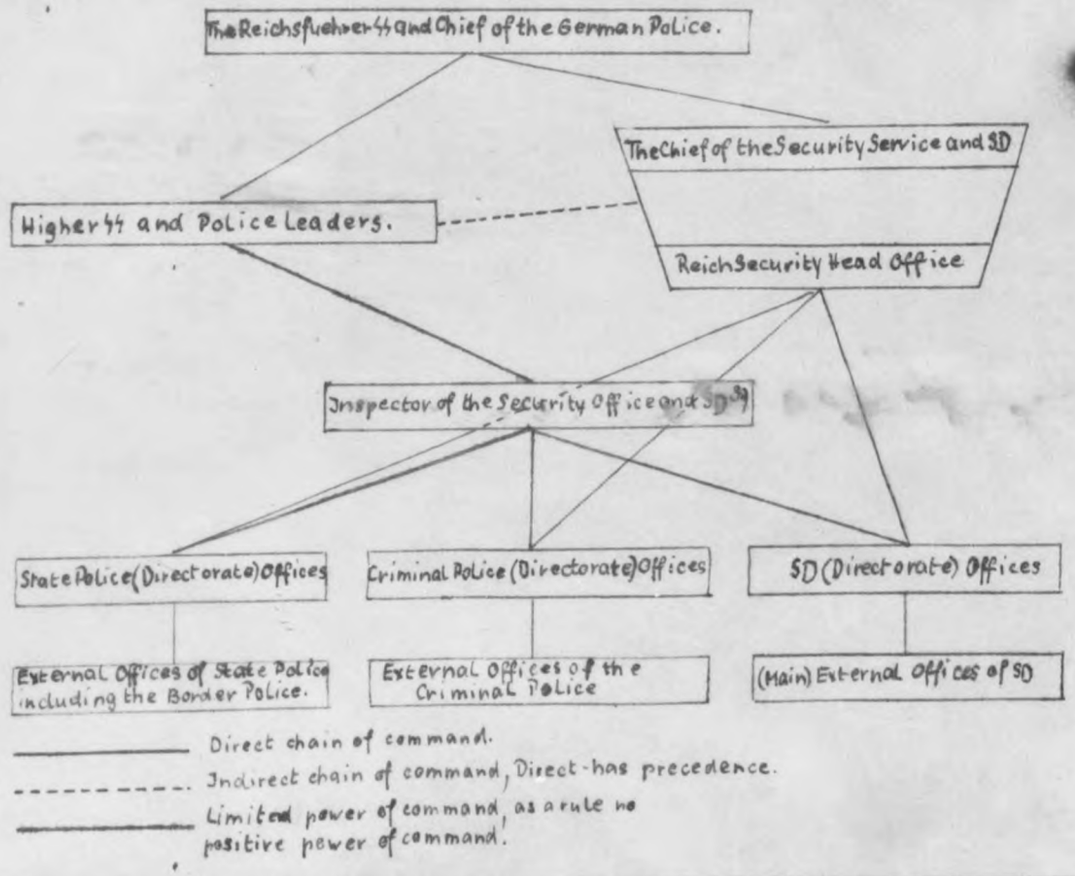
signed: OTTO OHLENDORF

Subscribed and sworn before me on the 28 Oct. 1945.

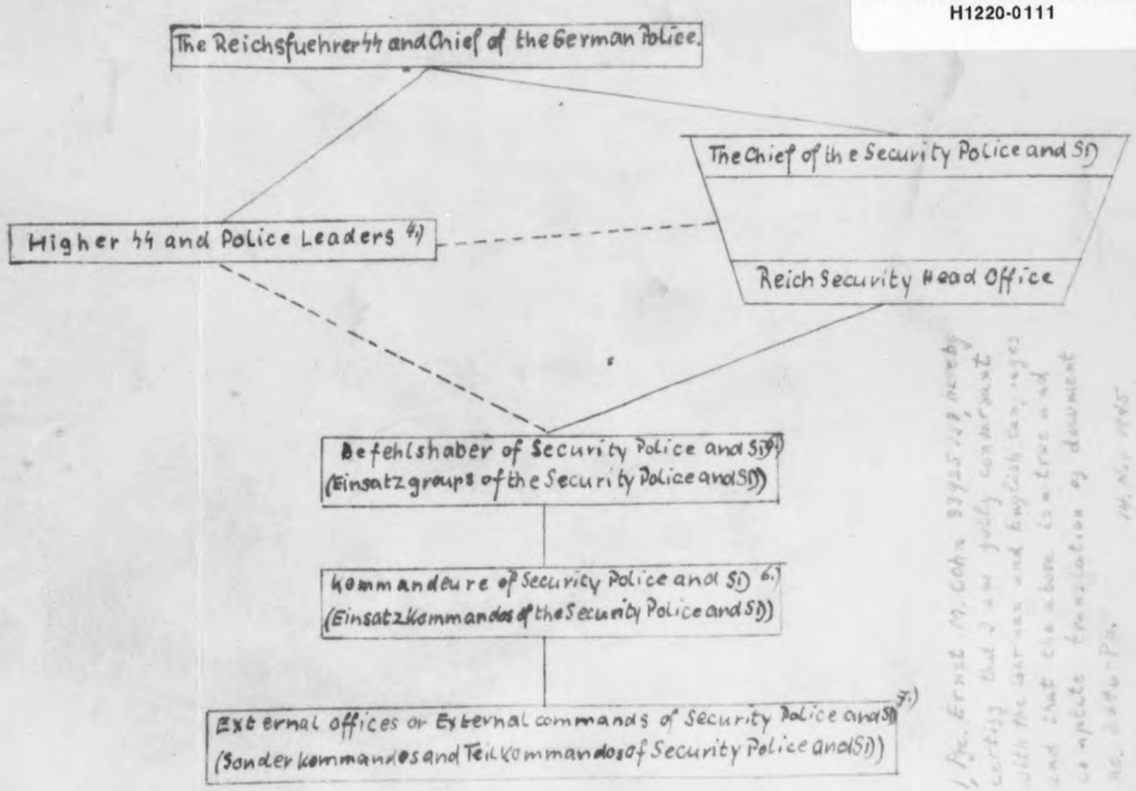
WHITNEY R. HARRIS
LIEUTENANT, USNR



A. Organization in the Territories of the German Reich.



B. Organization of the Occupied Territories.



1) Amt IV is identical with the Secret State Police (GESTAPO)
2) Amt Mil - originated in February 1944 - is also under the office Chief (Amtschef) VI since 20 July 1944 (personal union)
3) Toward the end of the war there were likwise Befehlshaber and Kommandeure in almost all Reich territories. The unified form of organization of the Befehlshaber of the Security Police and SD) as in the occupied territories however had not been executed. The Inspectors became only the Befehlshaber of the Security Police (and not the SD). The offices of the GESTAPO and KRIPO outside of that, were not divided as sections, but remained the same.
4) There also was a "Higher SS and Police Leader" (Italy) as well as SS and Police leaders under the Higher SS and Police leaders (In Russia, Croatia, Belgium).
5) They were only called Einsatzgroups in the operation at field and in rear area Army territories. Upon consolidation of the situation (Establishment of the Civil Administration) they became Befehlshaber of the Security Police and SD from the Einsatzgroups.
6) Same applies to Einsatz Commands as in 5 above. From the Einsatz Commands they then became kommandeure of the Security Police and SD).
7) Similar also were the Sonderkommandos and Teilkommandos, which became the external offices or external commands of the Security Police and SD.
8) The institution of Security Police and the SD had a dual designation. Externally the designation of Chief of the Security Police was used internally, Reich Security Head Office.

H1220-0111

Exhibit USA480
Filed 20 Dec 45

H1220-0111A

2346 PS

2346-PS

Referred to
20 Dec 45

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO.
2347-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1935 REICHSVERWALTUNGSBLATT, Vol. 56, No. 29
pp.577 - 578, dated 20 July 1935

(Editorial Board: [illegible] Mirow., Dr. H. H. Lammers, H. Pfundtner, DR. O. Koellreutter, Dr. F. [illegible] Medicus)

II. COURT DECISIONS

Survey of decisions of the Supreme Administrative Court (oberverwaltungsgericht)

Police in General
(Rush-Reprint)

Since the Law on the Secret State Police (GeheimeStaatspol. .. of 30 November 1933 (GS.S. 419) became effective, decisions of the Office of the Secret State Police (Geheimes Staats polizeiamt) can no longer be contested according to the provisions of the Law on the Administration of Police. The only remedy against them is a complaint to the superior authority.

Legal status of the Bureau of the Secret State Police according to the Law on the Secret State Police of 30 November 33.

On September 4 1934 the Association Secretary filed a suit against the Secret State-Police at the District-Administrative Court in Berlin. The association asserted that on 23 August 1934 their president had been informed by two officials of the office of the Secret State-Police that the assets of the association would be sequestrated for the purpose of an eventual confiscation.

With the decision of 1 November 1934 the District-Administrative Court decided to dismiss the suit.

The appeal of the plaintiff against this decision could not have any success.

The District-Administrative Court in this case dismissed the suit on the ground of the inadmissability of such an action to this court. According to the principle of enumeration quoted by the judge of first instance a suit can be filed with the administrative courts only if legal provisions expressively rule to that effect. The right of legal redress as provided by the law relating to the Police-Administration applies according to the wording of this law only to the police orders issued by the ordinary police-authorities, i.e. the police-authorities of the community, the district, or the province. The sequestration order in question has not been issued by an ordinary police-authority; on the contrary it had been issued by the Office of Secrete States-Police, the legal status of which has been provided by the Law of 30 November 1933.

With this law an authoritative status was given to the Secret States-Police which was basically different from the one at the time it was created, based on the Law of 26 April 1933. By virtue of this last-mentioned law, the Office of the Secret States-Police should act in political matters "at the side of or in the place of the ordinary police-authorities" and "should have the status of a Province-Police-Authority"....

2347 PS

H1220-0112

H1220-0113

This legal status was changed, as the District-Administrative-Court properly recognized, when the "Secret State-Police" was created. An authoritative organisation was created thus, the status of which is expressly determined by law to be exempt from the sphere of the Minister of Interior, otherwise competent in all Police matters.

Section 1, sub-section 1, sentences 1 and 2 of the Law of 30 November 1933 quotes:

"The Secret State Police is forming an independent branch of the interior administration. Its chief is the Prime Minister". The conception "interior administration" here is not used in the usual meaning of today according to which this word designates the specified affairs within the sphere of the Minister of the Interior - as for instance in comparison with the administration of commerce or public instruction, etc....

That the Secret State Police became an independent organisation is clearly shown on one side by the fact that it is subordinated as a whole to the Prime Minister, and then by the creation of special authorities designated with specific names.

Concluding from all this the legal status of the Office of the Secret State Police since the Law of 30 November 1933 became effective is the following: The office is part of a special authoritative organisation, the "Secret State Police" which forms an independent branch of the Administration of the Prussian State. It has, like the Secret State Police as a whole, its special field as to the nature of its tasks; the management of affairs of the political police. Therewith the characteristic signs are given of a "Special Police Authority" within the purview of Section 2, sub-section 2 and section 8 of the Law relating to the Administration of the Police, an authority detached from the organisation of the ordinary police-authorities entrusted with a special police task. It cannot be considered part of the limited circle of police authorities, i.e. State (Landes) authorities, Kreis or local authorities, pursuant to Section 2, sub-section 1 of the Law relating to Police-Administration, as in relation to them it figures rather as a central authority pursuant to the mentioned provisions of Section 3, sub-section 2 of the Law of 30 November 1933.

From the thus signified character of the Office of the Secret State Police, which therefore doubtlessly forms a special-police-authority, it can be concluded that its orders as mentioned before are not subject to the provisions of the law relating to the Police-Administration in regard to means of redress. Neither does the Law of 30 November 1933 provide for the contesting of a decision by a suit (filing an appeal) at the administrative court. Therefore the party affected by such orders has only the general legal remedy of a complaint to the supervisory authority.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Decree (Erlass) of 2 May 1935 III. C. 43/35

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2347-PS

I, Tibor W. Schonfeld, AEF Permit #51029, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of excerpt from Document No. 2347-PS.

Tibor W. Schonfeld
AEF Permit #51029

TRANSLATION OF DOC.2348-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

STATEMENT OF Stand.Fuhr. Walther RAUFF made on 19 October 45.

I, hereby acknowledge the attached letter written by Dr. BECKER (Lieut) on 16 May 1942 and received by me on 29 May 1942 as a genuine letter.
I did on 19 October 1945 write on the side of this letter a statement to the effect that it was genuine.
I do not know the number of death vans being operated and cannot even give an approximate figure.
The vans were built by the SAURER WORKS Germany located I believe in BERLIN. Some other firms built these vans also.
Insofar as I am aware these vans only operated in RUSSIA.
Insofar as I can state these vans were probably operating in 1941 and I personally feel that they were operating up to the termination of the war.
I do not personally know the number or persons killed in the death vans.
I would like to state that the reason why Dr. BECKER wrote this letter to me was due to the fact that I was the chief of the section under which were included such divisions as

(1) Ammunition
(2) Telephone
(3) Telegram
(4) Radio
(5) All Lorries.

This Group was known as II D.
When this letter was received I referred it to a Captain PRADL for appropriate action. The letter was discussed by Captain PRADL and myself and I believe that PRADL was instructed by me to have the technical matters complained of in the letter remedied. I only saw Dr. BECKER once or twice and had no part in the actual appointing of Dr. BECKER to this position.
I was never present when the death vans were operating with persons in them being killed, however I did see a death van as a sample and was interested merely from a technical viewpoint.
I was chief of this technical section from February 1940 until March 1940.
From May 1940 to May 1941 I was in the German Navy. September 41 to May 1942 I was in PRAGUE. I then became chief of the section again from May 1942 to June 1942.
I wish to point out that My specific interest in these death vans was the lower part where the motor was located.
I wish to state that my immediate superior was an individual of ministerial grade by the name of Standarten Fuhrer SIEGERT. He was chief of Amt II RSHA, and SIEGERT gave me orders to supply the chassies of these death vans. Insofar as I can recall I only supplied 5 or 6.
The immediate superior of Stnd Fuhrer SIEGERT was Obergruppen Fuhrer REINHARDT HEYDRICH, chief of S.D.
The immediate successor of SIEGERT was an individual by the name of SPACIL who succeeded SIEGERT around July or August of 1942 taking over the same duties and same responsibilityes as SIEGERT and remained chief of the section until the termination of the war. I believe that SIEGERT returned to a position in the Ministry of FINANCE on being relieved by SPACIL.

cont.

2348 PS

H1220-0114

H1220-0115

I understand that this statement was made under oath and I hereby swear that all statements contained in this affidavit are the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help me God.

Stand.Fuhrer.RAUFF...

Witnessed by the following:-

.....
Captain J.F.C. Bagshaw

.....
Captain G.K. HELLER

.....
Captain C.A. CROWTHER

The letter written by Dr. BECKER which is referred to in the above affidavit has been compared by me with Document 501-PS, and I certify that the are one and the same.

WILLIAM G. REITZER
2nd Lt.
O-1185932

Doc.No. 2348-PS

Rejected
20 Dec 45.

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2371-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1933 MINISTERIALBLATT FÜR DIE PREUSISCHE INNERE VERWALTUNG; P-503

Execution of ordinance for security of people and state
(national security)
Dated: 28. Feb 1933 (RGBL. I, Page 83)
Rd Erl. d. Md J. (KdR) 3.3.1933 - II - 1121
(Circular)
(Durchführung der VO. zum Schutz von Volk und Staat vom 28.2.1933.

As a defense against the criminal, communistic activities and a means of ruthless suppression of this source of peril, whose extremely dangerous scope has been revealed at the last minute, the Reich president decided on 28 Feb. 1933 to proclaim the decree for the protection of the people and the State. Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, page 83.

For the actual application of the measures authorized in this decree, I give the following directions:

1.) Sect. 1 of the decree not only suspends temporarily, Articles 114, 115, 117, 118, 123, 124 and 153 of the Constitution; it rather eliminates all other Reich and State limitations in this matter, as far as this is necessary or practical in order to reach the aims of this decree. Within this framework police officials thus may go beyond the restrictions laid down by the provisions of Sections 14 and 41; of the Prussian Police Code, their orders still remain Police ordinances of police warrants and thus as far as form is concerned remain subject to the applicable regulations. However, violations are punished according to Sect. 4 of the decree which in this respect prevails. According to P. 4 of the preceding decree.

Conforming to the aim and purpose of the decree, the additional permissable actions will be directed primarily against the communists, but also against all those working with the communists or even indirectly, supporting or promoting their criminal aims. To avoid any blunder, I remind you that the Decree for the protection of the people and State, dated 28 Feb. 1933, should be used against members or institutions other than communistic, anarchistic or social democratic parties or organizations, when such measures serve for the defense of such communistic tendencies in their broadest meaning. In other cases the Decree of 2 April 1933 shall be applied. Labor unions shall not be put on the same level with social-democratic organizations.

2.) The local police has principal jurisdiction for all those police measures, which are permissable after the legal limitations mentioned under 1.) have been removed. The jurisdiction has been changed by my decree of 3 Feb. 1933.
(G.S. page 33) based on Section 3 par. 5 of the Prussian Police Code. Consequently all regulations dealing with the suspension of a periodical or the restriction of property have to be issued from the state police offices. Regulations concerning personal liberty, the right to assemble and congregate, or restrictions concerning the secrecy of mails, communications, telegraph and cable may be ordered by the district police only, (Section 3, part 2. P.V.G.).

3.) All orders under Section 1 of the decree of 28 Feb. 1933 must be in writing and signed by the competent chief of police of his general appointed deputys or a deputy appointed for such a measure. In cases of restriction of personal liberty, freedom of speech including freedom of press and property rights the involved person is to be served at the latest at the beginning of the procedure with a certified copy of such an order statement. In cases of

2371 PS

H1220-0116

of interferences with the secrecy of mail, postal service, telegraph and cable one certified copy of the order is to be sent immediately to the post office concerned, as well as to the regional Postal Office.

This order does not affect the existing formal requirements and prerequisites under which restrictions of personal liberty, of free speech incl. free press, of the right to organize and assemble, interference in the secrecy of postal, telegraph, and cable services, orders of search and seizure, and limitations upon property rights, could be carried out in accordance with prevailing legal provisions.

4.) The state police departments have to keep themselves informed on all measures taken in their districts in accordance with Sect. 1, of the Decree of 28 Feb. 1933, and they have to report to me on the 5. and 20. of each month on measures taken in the second resp. first half of the preceding month. Unless specially ordered, individual measures, including the suspension of periodicals in accordance with Section 1 of this decree need not be reported unless it concerns a very important case.

5.) If on principle (See figure 1, Par 2 of this circular) or for some special reason the application of the decree for the protection of the people and State (RGBL I, Page 83) dated 28 Feb. 1933 seems out of question or not advisable the provisions of the decree for the protection of the German people (RGBL I, Page 35) dated 4 February 1933, and the applicable executive directions remain in effect unchanged.
To all police dept. - M Bli v. 1. page 233.

- -

Reorganization of the political Police.

Circular decree of the Ministry for the Interior
of 26 April 1933 - II 1000/53
(Reorganisation der politischen Polizei
Rd Erl. d. Md v. 26.4.1933).

In order to guarantee effective countermeasures against all activities endangering the existence and security of the State, the State Government has decided to reform the organization of the political police more severely than before and to create the necessary conditions for speedy and successful operations. For this purpose and for the benefit of a uniform supreme management of the political police the Office of Secret State Police (which is) directly subordinated to myself has been established in Berlin SW 11 Prinz Albrechtstrasse 8 by the law of 26.4.1933 printed in annex 1 (Gesets Sammlung, Seite 122) (Collection of Laws Page 122). Its duty is to investigate all political activities endangering the state by special executors with the assistance of outside bureaus for the individual provincial police districts (State-Police-Bureaus) and with the support of the ordinary Police authorities within the entire territory of the State, to collect and exploit the results of these investigations, to keep myself, the Minister for the Interior, permanently informed, to prepare and provide at all times the necessary proofs for my decisions and finally to report all politically important observations and statements also to other police authorities and provide them with suggestions. Furthermore the Office of the Secret State Police is authorized within the sphere of its activity to request political measures from other police-authorities and to give them instructions.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

H1220-0117

CERTIFICATE OF PARTIAL TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2371-PS

22 November 1945

I, GERARD SCHAEFER, 2nd Lt, 01332102, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct partial translation of Document No. 2371-PS.

GERARD SCHAEFER
2nd Lt, 01332102.

H1220-0118

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2372-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Referred to Dr. Dreyfus

RMBl, V 1936 P.1344-5

Unified designation of the Offices of the Secret State Police in the Reich

(Decree of RF-SS and Chief of German Police in the Reich Ministry of Interior - 28 August 36)

- -

After the Reichsfuehrer SS was installed as Chief of the German Police, the unified direction of all branches of the Police and also the designation of the offices must become pronounced.

The greatest differentialities existed before among the individual States (Laender) in the field of the political Police. At present there are 17 different designations. The unified form of the credentials of the officials of the political Police calls for a unified designation of their offices in order to eliminate confusion and misunderstanding among outsiders. Also the simplification of the business transactions calls for assimilation.

1. Therefore the political Police of the German States will carry the designation of Secret State Police (Geheime Staatspolizei) from 1 October 1936 on.

2. The state central authorities of the Secret State Police carry the designation

a) in Prussia:

Secret State Police Bureau (Geheime Staatspolizeiamt)

b) in the rest of the State:

State Police directive office (Staatspolizeileitstelle) or State Police office (Staatspolizeistelle)

and so

in Baden	:	"State Police directive office		Karlsruhe"
in Bayern		"	"	" Munich
in Wuerttenburg		"	"	" Stuttgart
in Sachsen		"	"	" Dresden
in Anhalt	"State Police Office			Dessau
in Braunschweig		"	"	Braunschweig
in Bremen		"	"	Bremen
in Hamburg		"	"	Hamburg
in Hessen		"	"	Darmstadt
in Luebeck		"	"	Luebeck
in Mecklenburg		"	"	Schwerin
in Oldenburg		"	"	Oldenburg
in Thueringen		"	"	Weimar

2372 PS

H1220-0119

The State Police directive offices take the tasks of a State Police office for the area of their jurisdiction, a final regulation hereon is withheld.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

To the Prussian Secret State Police office in Berlin, the Political Police of the exterior Prussian States. --
For information to the Prussian Ministry President as Chief of the Prussian Secret State Police, the State cabinet of exterior Prussia, the Main Office Ordnungs Police, the Prussian State Criminal Police Office in Berlin, the Prussian Supreme and Government President

---

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2372-PS

2 November 1945

I, WILLIAM G. REITZER, 2nd Lt FA, O-1185952, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. 2372-PS.

WILLIAM G. REITZER
2nd Lt FA
O-1185952

H1220-0120

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO.2374=PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL.

27.Juli 1945.

I, Dr.Rudolf MILDNER, Colonel of the Police, made the following state=ment:

Probably in July or August of 1944 the commanders and inspectors of the Sipo and SD. received an order by R.F. SS Himmler through the Chef of Sipo and SD. Dr.KALTENBRUNNER with the contents that the members of all English=American commando groups should be turned over to the Sipo by the Armed forces. The Sipo was to interrogate these men and then shoot them after the questioning. The shooting was to be made known to the armed forces in the communique; saying that the commando force had been annihilated in battle.

The decree indicated that it had been drawn up by the R.F. SS HIMMLER and the supreme Commander of the ground forces, KEITEL. Whether the de=cree had the signature of the R.F.SS HIMMLER or of the Chef of Sipo and SD.Dr.KALTENBRUNNER I don't remember. The decree was classified "top secret" (Geheime Reichssache). It was to be destroyed immediately after reading. The decree probably also reached the inspectors through the following channels: Chef der Sipo and SD.Dr.KALTENBRUNNER to the head of section IV of the RSHA Gruppenführer MUELLER and from the commander of the Sipo and SD. to the inspector. Whether the decree was also directed to the heads of the Stapo and the Kripo, originally the SD, is unknown to me today.

The decree must have gone through the head of the Ordnungspolizei to the Orpo as well as to Höheren SS and Polizeiführer. It made no diffe=rence whether the member of the commando unit in civilian clothes or in uniform.

After reading the statement of Criminal Commissioner FELLER I believe I can remember a decree by R.F.SS HIMMLER ordering all agents, drop=ped by parachute, whether in uniform or civilian clothes, to be trea=ted like members of commando units.

/s/ Dr. Rudolf Mildner.

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Freising, Germany this 27th day of June 1945.

/s/ Albert G. Langeluttig
Lt. Colonel, Infantry
Investigating Officer.

15 November 1945.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO.2374=PS

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd LT. Inf., O=1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 2374=PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt.Inf.
O=1335567.

H1220-0121
2374 PS

2375 PS

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2375-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

I, Dr. Rudolf Mildner, Colonel of the Police, being first duly sworn, declare:

I was made the commander of the Sipo and SD in Denmark on 15 September 1943. A few days after I arrived in Copenhagen an order from RF SS Himmler to the Reich Plenipotentiary in Denmark, Dr. Best, arrived demanding the arrest of all Danish citizens of Jewish belief and their shipment to Stettin by ship and thence on to Theresienstadt. As commander I was subordinated to Reichplenipotentiary Dr. Best.

Immediately, with the approval of Dr. Best, I sent a telegram to the RSHA Gruppenfuehrer MUELLER, asking to have the Jewish persecutions stopped. As reasons for this I mentioned that the Jews in Denmark had not yet shown themselves unfriendly toward the Reich, that the whole Danish nation would reject measures taken against the Jews, that action would have an unfavorable effect on Skandinavia, England and the U. S., that the trade relationship between Germany and Sweden would be disturbed, as well as that with Denmark. In Denmark one could then expect political strikes and the amount of sabotage would increase etc. The position of the Reich Plenipotentiary and the Sipo would be made much more difficult and cooperation of the Danish police, I had an agreement partly worked out, would not become effective etc. The answer to my telegram was an order by RF SS Himmler through Chef der Sipo and SD Kaltenbrunner that the anti-Jewish actions were to be carried out.

I flew to Berlin to talk with the Chef der Sipo and SD Kaltenbrunner personally. He was absent. I went to the head of Section IV, Gruppenfuehrer MUELLER, who in my presence wrote a telegram to RF SS Himmler with my request (protest against the persectuions of Jews).

Shortly after my return to Copenhagen a direct order by RF SS Himmler sent through Chef der Sipo and SD Dr. Kaltenbrunner arrived saying, "The anti-Jewish actions are to be started immediately!"

For the carrying out of this action RF SS Himmler had sent the special command Eichmann, directly subordinated to the Chief of Section IV SS Gruppenfuehrer MUELLER, from Berlin to Copenhagen. This command had charted two ships for the deportation of the Jews. This action failed, however, and there was great bitterness in Berlin from the head of Section IV, Gruppenfuehrer MUELLER towards Dr. Best and me. Eichmann and Sturmbannfuehrer Gunther, Eichmann's deputy, told me that Hitler and Himmler had raged when they received the report. One thought that Dr. Best and I were to blame for the miscarried action.

Gruppenfuehrer MUELLER gave me the mission of making a report about the causes of the miscarried plan. I sent the report directly to the Chef der Sipo and SD Obergruppenfuehrer Dr. Kaltenbrunner.

I swear under oath that the foregoing is correct and true.

R. Mildner

H1220-0122

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Nurnberg, Germany, on 16 November 1943.

Whitney R. Harris,
Lieut., USNR.

H1220-0123

- - - - - - - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2375-PS

- - - - - - - - - - -

16 November 1945

I, WALTER R. SEIIGSON, 1st It., Ord., O-1558904, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 2375-PS.

WALTER R. SEIIGSON,
1st It. Ord.,
O-1558904.

H1220-0124

22. June 1945

I, Rudolf MILDNER, Colonel of the Police, lastly the Commandant of the Security Police in Vienna, make the following statement:

After the entry of the U.S.A. into the European War, Hitler put into execution the threat he once made in a speech in the West, "The Jew will be exterminated for that."

Out of the whole Reichs territory and the Protectorate Bohemia and Moravia, The Generalgouvernement Poland, as well as from the countries of Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France, Italy, Croatia, Serbia, Greece, Hungry, Slowakia and from the German occupied Russian territory, under what was called "Arbeitseinsatz", The Jews were taken into concentration camps and camps for the Armanent industry.

Among the concentration camps that had been constructed for the Jews were Auschwitz, and as far as I know from hearsay, a camp near Lublin. The local SS and Polizeifuehrer in Lublin, SS Brigadefuehrer GLOBOCNIGG as deputy of R.F. SS HIMMLER was supposed to have had a great influence in the latter camp. I have only heard other people talking about this matter. I do not know GLOBOCNIGG personally, He issupposed to have been transferred from Lublin to Triest as SS and Polizeifuehrer to the Reichskommissar and Gauleiter of Kaernten, Dr. RAINER. Auschwitz was supposed to have housed about 125,000 prisoners at one time. The prisoners, Jews, Germans, members of all nations were partly in the main camp in an area of 54,000 morgen partly in dozens of branch camps at the seat of the Armament factories.

The order for the deportation of the Jews in the Reich and in the countries occupied by German troops to labor and concentration camps were issued by R.F. SS HIMMLER. The orders had his signature and were classified »top secret" (Geheime Reichsache). They passed through the chef der Sicherheits polizei and S.D. Dr. KALTENBRUNNER, it was Heydrich before, to the Amtschef IV R.S.H.A., Gruppenfuehrer MUELLER who orally talked over the execution of the matter with the head of section Iv A4, SS Obersturmbannfuehrer EICHMANN, member of the SD and transferred from Department III to Department IV. The orders also went directly from R.F. SS HIMMLER to the local competent higher SS and Polizeifuehrer with the Chef der Sipo and SD Dr. KALTENBRUNNER being informed.

The higher SS and Polizeifuehrer were in their Corps areas (Wehrkreis) the deputies of R.F. SS HIMMLER and were responsible for the carrying out of all his orders. The higher SS and Polizeifuehrer received all the decrees of R.F. SS HIMMLER, Chef der Sipo, Chef der Orpo and the R.S.H.A. unless the decrees were only relative to matters inside the bureaus.

The above mentioned orders concerned only the deportation of the Jews to concentration or work camps.

The concentration camps were under the SS Wirtschafts and Verwaltungshauptamt in Oranienburg near Berlin, The head was SS Obergruppenfuehrer POOL. He was directly under R.F. SS HIMMLER. In this bereau all matters concerning concentration camps and prisoners were handled by the Amtsgruppe D. The head of this was SS Gruppenfuehrer GLUECKS, who was inspector of all concentration camps.

Orders of the R.F. SS HIMMLER concerning the type of labor employment of the prisoners on the extermination of the Jews, so far as I could gather from conversations with comrads of the Sipo, went directly through Obergruppenfuehrer POOL, Gruppenfuehrer GLUECKS, head of the Amtsgruppe D and

H1220-0125

2376 PS

the head of the concentration camps as "top secret" (Geheime Reichsache) either written or orally. Advisor of R.F. SS HIMMLER, the chief of the Sicherheitspolizei and S.S. SS Gruppenfuehrer, Dr. KALTENBRUNNER and the Amtschef of section IV on all Jewish questions, the deputy of R.F. SS HIMMLER in all deportations to camps, and conversations with other countries concerning the evacuation of the Jews, liaison man with all Hoeheren SS and Polizeifuehrer in matters concerning the Jews was SS Obersturmbannfuehrer EICHMANN.

The orders for the carrying out of measures against the Jews EICHMANN received either orally from R.F. SS HIMMLER or in an order signed by HIMMLER, orally or on written orders from Chef der Sipo and SD, Dr. KALTENBRUNNER and from the Amtschef IV R.S.H.A. Gruppenfuehrer MUELLER in Berlin. The channels for the issuing of orders on Jewish matters in the Sipo were known to me out of conversations with Gruppenfuehrer MUELLER and comrades in the Sipo. I also got some information out of the working plan and the business directions of the Sipo.

This statement on 2 pages is written by me in my own hand freely and without compulsion in Freising, Germany, on 23 June 1945 at 1030 hours. I swear before God that this is the whole truth.

/s/ Dr. Rudolf Mildner

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Freising, Germany, this 23rd day of June 1945. /s/ Albert G. Langeluttig, Lt. Col., Inf
Investigating Officer

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2376-PS

---

10 November 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt., Inf., O-133 55 67, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the Document No. 2376-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.
O-133 55 67

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2460-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

2460 PS

AFFIDAVIT

I, Rudolf Diels, being duly sworn, declared:

When Hitler came into power on 30 Jan 1933 I was the chief of the political police at Berlin. On 26 Apr 1933 Goering founded the secret state police, and I was nominated as deputy leader of the Gestapo. Most of my orders were given to me personally by Goering. Goering told me my main task was to eliminate political opponents of national socialism and Hitler. The most important task was the fight against communism. Because of the interference of the SA and because of the whole revolutionary development during the course of 1933, all police forces including the Gestapo had to work mostly as a normalizing and legalizing agent, and had to fight more strongly against SA excesses than against the communists themselves. This condition changed complete ly at the beginning of 1934. The wild arrests of the SA were annulled again toward the end of 1933, and the Gestapo started to investigate the cases of people still in prison under protective custody to see if they could be accused of high treason. These intentions were interrupted when Himmler was made the chief of the entire Prussian police and Heydrich Chief of the Gestapo. Himmler immediately started the reorganization of the police as he had already done in the other states. In the field of the political police he introduced the SD in Prussia, a purely SS organization which Goering had not permitted so far. The Gestapo was now extended over all of Germany, and Heydrich discharged radically the old officials and replaced them with reliable Nazis and SS officers. He started immediately to make up for what in his opinion had been neglected; he again filled up the jails and concentration camps and organized the purge of 30 Jun 1934. From now on the Gestapo is responsible for all deprivations of freedom and breaches of law and killings in the political field which took place without court verdict. Of primary importance among these was the shooting of numerous persons who had been committed to jails by the courts and then shot supposedly because of resistance. Many such cases were at that time published in the papers. For people guilty of immorality such illegal shootings became the rule. As for deprivation of freedom, there was no legal reasons anymore for protective custody orders after 1934, which had still been the case before that date, since from 1934 on the power of the totalitarian state was so stabilized that the arrest of a person for his own protection was only an excuse for arbitrary arrest - without court verdict and without legal measures for him. The terroristic measures, which led to the development of the pure force system and punished to an increasing degree each critical remark and each impulse of freedom with the concentration camp, took on more and more arbitrary and cruel forms. The Gestapo became the symbol of the regime of force. Fear of it ruled everybody, especially because of the tortures connected with the arrests. From the events which caused me to tend my resignation I recognized that the Gestapo was developing as the willing executor not only of Hitler's orders but also of his wishes. Hitler had ordered me to the Obersalzberg in January 1934 and told me in the presence of Goering that some "traitors" had to disappear. From his words I had to infer the order to remove Strasser (Gregor), Schleicher, and other persons. Since I had not done anything to execute this order about a week, Goering informed me that he would accept my resignation, which had already been tended earlier, and that he wanted to subject the Prussian police to Himmler and Heydrich. The above named persons and many others were killed on 30 June 1934.

/s/ R. DIELS.

H1220-0126

Before me appeared on the 31st October 1945 the undersigned trustworthy personality, Mr. Rudolf DIELS, whom I know personally and who declared under oath that he had the opportunity to write and to read carefully the two previous pages signed by him and that the contents and facts are true and without mistakes.

/s/ Robert G. Stephens, Jr.
Major, Infantry
U.S. Army
Offices of the U.S. Chief
of Counsel
Nurnberg, Germany.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO.2460-PS

6 November 1945.

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No.2460-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567.

H1220-0127

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2477-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

2477 PS

I, Oberregierungsrat and Kruminalrat, W i l l y L i t z e n b e r g, born on 27. November 1900 in Liebenwalde, late Chief of Dept. IV A 1b in the RSHA Berlin, declare under oath:-

The right of summary taking into protective custody belongs to the Directors of the State Police H.Q.'s or State Police Offices; previously for a period of 21 days, later I think, for a period of 56 days. Custody exceeding this time had to be sanctioned by the competent Office for Protective Custody in the RSHA. The Regulations for Protective Custody or the signing of the Protective Custody Order could only be issued through the Director of the RSHA as Chief of the SIPO and SD. All Regulations and Protective Custody Orders, that I have seen bore a facsimile stamp of Heydrich or Kaltenbrunner. As far as I can remember I have never seen a document of this kind with another same as signature. How far and to whom the Chief of the SIPO and SD possibly gave authority for the use of his facsimile stamp, I do not know. Perhaps the Chief of Amt IV possessed a similar authority.

The greater part of the Protective Custody Office was transferred to Prague. Only one staff remained in Berlin.

WILLY LITZENBERG

Signed and sworn before me on 4. November 1945 in Nuernberg, Germany.

WHITNEY R. HARRIS.
Lt. USNR.

- - - - - - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF
Document No. 2477-PS

22 November 1945.

I, WOLFGANG E. THORMANN, M/Sgt. AUS, 33,779,426, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. 2477-PS.

WOLFGANG E. THORMANN
M/Sgt. AUS
33,779,426

H1220-0128

H1220-0129

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2478-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

2478 PS

Nuernberg, Germany.
4. November 1945

DECLARATION UNDER OATH

I, Oberregierungs- and Kriminalrat, W i l l y L i t z e n b e r g, born on 17. November 1900 in Liebenwalde, last Chief of Dept. IV A 1 b of the Reich Security Main Office (RSHA) Berlin, having been duly sworn, declare:

It was probably in the year 1943 when I learned of the so-called "Kugel-Erlass" ("Ball decree") which was probably classified as "Top Secret" (Geheime Reichssache) and was distributed to a number of competent reviewers of the Reich Security Main Office by the Reichsfuehrer SS (Himmler) or the Chief of the SIPO (Kaltenbrunner), respectively. My name was on the distribution list by mistake; this matter was no concern of mine. Neither did I, therefore, take part in a later conference, which was called to discuss this decree.

As far as I remember the subject of this decree were Russian Prisoners of War, who had escaped from prisoner of war camps and had been recaptured by the SIPO. These prisoners of war were not to be put into a prisoner of war camp after their recapture, but into a concentration camp. For the outside world they were to be considered dead. To my knowledge there was to be no court martial procedure. I furthermore remember certain executive orders for this decree, regarding the certification of the alleged death of these prisoners of war.

WILLY LITZENBERG.

Signed and sworn before me on 4. November 1945 in Nuernberg, Germany.

WHITNEY R. HARRIS LT. USNR

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2478-PS

22 November 1945.

I, WALTER R. SELIGSON, 1st Lt, Inf, O-1558904, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document 2478-PS.

WALTER R. SELIGSON
1st Lt Inf
O-1558904

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2479-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

2479 PS

I, Colonel of the Police Dr. Rudolf MILDNER, being first duly sworn:

In 1941 I served in Kattowitz (Upper-Silesia) where I had a conversation with SS Sturmbannfuehrer Oskar PODLICH, Leader of SD-Leitabschnitt Kattowitz. During the conversation I learned that the incidents on the German-Polish border in Upper-Silesia, which officially were used by the Germans for opening of the Polish campaign, were instigated on order by HEYDRICH and carried out by members of the SD in Beuthen, Hindenburg, and Gleiwitz.

Among these incidents were, as far as I am able to remember, the attack on the German broadcasting station in Gleiwitz, and the attack on the German consulate in Kattowitz.

The SD members who participated in these incidents were said to have been decorated with the War Service Cross, Second Class.

R. Mildner

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4 day of November 1945 in Nurnberg, Germany.

Whitney R. Harris
Lieut., US. Naval Reserve

- -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2479-PS

7 November 1945.

I, WOLFGANG E. THORMANN, M/Sgt., 33779426, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 2479-PS.

WOLFGANG E. THORMANN
M/Sgt., 33779426.

H1220-0130

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2499-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

2499 PS

Prussian Secret State Police

Berlin
March 15, 1935

The Deputy Chief and Inspector

File No. A 3522 III 3 A 1 - 270

Please refer to file number

To

Mr. Kempner, Superior Government
Counselor (rtd)
Berlin

Order of Protective Custody

Based on Article 1 of the Decree of the Reich President for the Protection of People and State of 28 February 1933 (RGBL I, p 83), you are taken into protective custody in the interest of public security and order.

Reason: Suspicion of activities inimical toward the State.

By order
Dr. Potschowsky

Authenticated
Burger
Secretary of Criminal Section

Form 3. Jan. 5, 1935 - 300.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2499-PS

Nov. 18, 1945

I, LUDWIG HARTMAN, T/4, ASN 37446052, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 2499-PS.

LUDWIG HARTMAN
T/4, ASN 37446052

H1220-0131

H1220-0132

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2542 PS
OFFICE OF U.S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

2542 PS

Statement
of
SS-Sturmbannfuehrer Kurt LINDOW

i Kurt LINDOW, having been duly sworn, make the following statement under oath:

1. I was Kriminaldirektor in Section IV of the RSHA(Chief Reich Security Office) and head of the subsection (Referat) IV A 1, from the middle of 1942 until the middle of 1944. I have the rank of SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

2. From 1941 until the middle of 1943 there was attached to subsection IV A 1 a special department that was headed by the Regierungsoberinspektor, later Regierungsamtmann, and SS-Hauptsturmbannfuehrer Franz KOENIGSHAUS. In this department were handled matters concerning prisoners of war. I learned from this department that instructions and orders by Reichsfuehrer HIMMLER, dating from 1941 and 1942, existed according to which captured Sovietrussian political Commisars and Jewish soldiers were to be executed. As far as I know proposals for execution of such PW's were received from the various PW camps. KOENIGSHAUS had to prepare the orders for execution and submitted them to the chief of section IV, Mueller, for signature. These orders were made out so that one order was to be sent to the agency making the request and a second one to the concentration camp designated to carry out the execution. The PW's in question were at first formally released from PW status, then transferred to a concentration camp for execution.

3. The department chief (Sachbearbeiter) KOENIGSHAUSwas under me in disciplinary questions from the middle of 1942 until about the beginning of 1943 and worked, in matters of his department, directly with the chief of group IV A, Regierungsrat PANZINGER. Early 1943 the department was dissolved and absorbed into the departments (Laenderreferate) in subsection IV B. The work concerning Russian PW's must then have been done by IV b 2a. Head of department IV b 2a was Regierungsrat and Sturmbannfuehrer Hans-Helmut WOLF.

4. There existed in the PW camps on the Eastern front small screening teams (Einsatzkommandos) headed by lower ranking member of the Secret Police (Gestapo). These teams were assigned to the camp commanders and had the job to segregate the PW's who were candidates for execution, according to the orders that had been given, and to report them to the Office of the Secret Police (Geheimes Staatspolizeiamt).

5. I also know that in cases of sexual relationships between Poles and German women and girls the Poles, according to an order from Reichsfuehrer HIMMLER, were to be hanged. The execution of the Poles and the punishmentby a court of German women depended upon the opinion of the "racial expert" (Rassereferant) at the HSSPF (Chief SS and Police leader) concerned. If the Poles had serious intentions of marriage, the racial expert would examine if the Pole was, on basis of his entire appearance, racially unobjectionable (rassisch einwandfrei) and therefore capable of being Germanized (eindeutschungsfaehig). If the opinion of the

H1220-0133

"racial expert" was positive nothing happened, that is to say the Pole was permitted to marry the German girl and was Germanized (eingedeutsch). But if the judgment was negative then the Pole would be hanged and the German girl turned over to the courts for trial. Each individual case had to be reported, by the addition of photos, to the Reichsfuehrer HIMMLER, who had apparently reserved the decision for himself and who alone gave the order for the hanging. These cases must have been handled by department IV B 2b; head of department IV B 2b was Regierungsrat and Sturmbannfuehrer TOMSEN.

That the facts stated above are true; that this declaration is made by me voluntarily and without compulsion; that after reading over the statement I have signed and executed the same at OBERURSEL/Germany this day of September 1945.

/s/ KURT LINDOW
/t/ Kurt LINDOW
SS-Sturmbannfuehrer

/Subscribed and sworn to before me at OBERURSEL/Germany this 30th day of September 1945.

/s/ B.D. SILLIMAN, MAJOR JAGD
/t/B.D. SILLIMAN, Major JAGD

I, Richard A. GUTMAN, 1st Lt, AUS, do hereby certify that I am a qualified translator of the German language; that the attached translation in English is a true and correct translation of the above statement which was signed and sworn to in my presence.

/s/ R.A. GUTMAN
/t/Richard A. GUTMAN, 1st Lt AUS

H1220-0134

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2605 PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

2605 PS

DR. REZSO (RUDOLPH) KASTNER

****

Dr. Rezsö (Rudolph) KASTNER, being duly sworn deposes and says:

I was born in 1906 at Kolozsvar (now Cluj, Rumania), solicitor and journalist, residing at Chemin Krieg, 16, Pension Sergey, Geneva. now temporarily at 109, Clarence Gate Gardens, London.

I was in Budapest until November 28, 1944; as one of the leaders of the Hungarian Zionist organization I not only witnessed closely the Jewish persecution, dealt with officials of the Hungarian puppet government and the Gestapo but also gained insight into the operation of the Gestapo, their organization and witnessed the various phase: of Jewish persecution. The following biographical data of mine might be of interest:

Between 1925-1940 — Political Editor of "Uj Kelet" Jewish daily newspaper published in Koloszvar; Secretary-General of the Parliamentary Group of the Jewish Party in Rumania.

Between 1929-1931 — Worked in Bucharest; member of the Executive of the Palestine Office of the Jewish Agency.

In Dec. 1940 — Being a Jew I was excluded from the Chamber of Lawyers; "Uj Kelet" the daily, was close down by the Hungarian authorities: I moved to Budapest.

Between 1943-1945 — Associate President of the Hungarian Zionist Organization.

July 1942 — I have been called up for Labor Service: together with 440 other Jewish intellectuals and citizens we worked in South-Eastern Transylvania on fortifications along the Hungarian-Rumanian border.

In Dec. 1942 — I was demobilized. Returned to Budapest. Some time before being drafted I have begun to organize relief work for refugee Slovakian Jews. After my demobilization I succeeded in establishing - through diplomatic couriers - contact with the Relief Committee of the Jewish Agency, working in Istambul. On their instructions I have taken over the leadership of the Relief Committee in Budapest. Our task was:

1) To help to smuggle Jews from Slovakia and Poland into Hungary to save them from the threat of the gas-chamber.
2) To feed and clothe them and to assist in their emigration to Palestine.
3) To forward the minutes based on the declaration of the refugees on the question of deportation and annihilation of Jews to Istambul, later to Switzerland, to the hands of the representatives of the Jewish Agency and the Joint Distribution Committee.
4) To co-operate with the Relief Committee of Bratislava in matters concerning saving, hiding of refugee Jews and exchange of information. After German occupation of Hungary, on the 19th March 1944, the Relief Committee concentrated its efforts on the saving of Hungarian Jewry.
5) The Relief Committee of the Jewish agency of which I was a president was engaged in helping Allied prisoners of war. Moreover we sent confidential reports to the Allies thru Istambul and Switzerland about our connections with officials of the German government. We helped to hide and supported leaders of the Hungarian underground and gave a wealth of information to those Hungarian authorities which were working against the Germans. During the siege of Budapest, when I was already out of the country, other members of the Relief Committee participated in street fights against the Germans.

H1220-0135

On May 15, 1944 One of my collaborators, Eugen Brand was sent by the Germans to Istambul to pass on certain business proposals in connection with saving of the Hungarian Jews.

On 21 August 1944 I travelled from Budapest under German escort to the Swiss frontier and acted as intermediary for the first conversation between Kurt Becher and Saly Mayer, Swiss representative of the Joint D.C. to discuss the price of abandoning the gassing. The conversation took place between St. Margareten and Höchst on the bridge. From there I returned to Budapest.

On 14 October 1944 I travelled for the second time to St. Margarethen.

On 30 October 1944 I travelled to St. Gallen, accompanied by Kurt Becher and Kr. Wilhelm Billitz, director of the Manfred Weiss Works. On this occasion an interview took place between Becher and McClelland, Swiss representative of the War Refugee Board in the Savoy Hotel, at Zurich. I returned to Budapest.

On 28 November 1944 I left on German instructions to the Swiss border

On 20 December 1944 I entered Switzerland.

On 27 December 1944 I started out to travel back to Budapest, but could only get to Vienna. The Red Army encircled Budapest.

On 29 Dec.44-28 March 1945: I remained in Vienna. Afterwards toured Bratislava-Spitz an der Donau - Berlin - Bergen Belsen Hamburg - Berlin - Theresienstadt.

On 19 April 1945 I crossed the Swiss border.

The Germans entered into discussion with leaders of the Jewish community for reasons of administrative efficiency. We conducted the discussion in the hope that we might be able to save some human lives. By holding the ax over our heads they made us responsible for financial contributions and other exactions imposed on the Jewish community. Ultimately the leaders of the "Jewish council" and other intermediaries were also scheduled for extermination. The SS and the Gestapo was particularly intend on liquidating those who had direct knowledge of their operations. I escaped the fate of the other Jewish leaders because the complete liquidation of the Hungarian Jews was a failure and also because SS Standartenfuehrer Becher took me under his wings in order to establish an eventual alibi for himself. He was anxious to demonstrate after the fall of 1944 that he disapproved the deportations and exterminations and endeavored consistently to furnish me with evidence that he tried to save the Jews. SS Hauptsturmfuehrer Wisliczeny repeatedly assured me that according to him Germany cannot win the war. He believed that by keeping me alive and by making some concessions in the campaign against the Jews he might have a defense witness when he and his organization will have to account for their atrocities. Strangely he came to Hungarian Jews with the letter of recommendation from leading Slovak Jews. The latter were not deported in 1942 and were saved over until the end of 1944.

H1220-0136

Major phases in the persecution of Hungarian Jewry.
Before the German occupation.

1. 17,000 Jews - mainly from Ruthenia - were deported to Poland in August 1941. There they were transferred to the German military authorities. These were executed during the succeeding three months. In Kamenetz-Podolsk alone 4,500 Hungarian Jews were shot dead. Responsible: Prime Minister Bordossy.

2. Between 23 and 25 January 1942 Hungarian military units "cleaned up" the southern region captured from the Yugoslavs. In Novisad they shot dead 1,500 Jews found at home or in the streets, or taken to the Serbian cemetery or to the beach. A further 2,000 Jews were only saved by an order

from Admiral Horthy. Commanders of the Military force were General Feketehalmi-Zeisler, General Bajor-Bayer and Captain Zöldi.

3. The so-called Jewish Labor companies, created within the framework of military pioneerservices,were in fact concentration camps organized on the German model. Of the 130,000 Hungarian Jews recruited by this means, about 50,000 died from starvation, typhus and shooting, 30,000 were taken prisoners by the Russians, 20,000 were deported to Germany; about 30,000 remained in Hungary.

Organizers of the "Labor Service" were Bartha, Minister for War, Werth Chief of the Military Staff.

After the German occupation.

19 March 1944: Together with the German military occupation arrived in Budapest a "Special Section Commando" of the German Secret Police with the sole object of liquidating the Hungarian Jews. It was headed by Adolf Aichmann, SS Obersturmbannfuehrer, Chief of Section IV.B of the Reich Security Head Office. His immediate collaborators were: SS Obersturmbannfuehrer Hermann Krumey, Hauptsturmfuehrer Wisliczeny, Hunsche, Novak, Dr. Seidl, later Danegger, Wrtok. They arrested, and later deported to Mauthausen, all the leaders of Jewish political and business life and journalists, together with the Hungarian democratic and anti-Fascist politicians; taking advantage of the "interregnum" following upon the German occupation lasting four days they have placed their Quislings into the Ministry of the Interior. These were Ladislas Endre and Ladislas Baky. Utilizing the Hungarian administrative organs they have:

a. Arrested all Jews arriving or leaving Budapest (about 2,500 persons, who were interned at Kistarcsa); and
b. Excluded the Jews from usingpostal and telephone facilities.
c. Took over for SS and German military purposes all Jewish public buildings, schools and hospitals.

On 23 March 1944 the Quisling Cabinet was formed, the purpose of which was - according to the statement made by Wisliczeny (to use in June 1944 in Budapest) - solely the solution of the Jewish problem. During the deliberations preceding the formation of the Cabinet, Prime Minister Sztojay undertook in the presence of SS Obergruppenfuehrer Winckelmann, Hungary's SS Commander, SS Standartenfuehrer Wesenmayer, new German Minister and Aichmann, that the Hungarian Government will do everything possible to help in the liquidation of the Hungarian Jewry. One anti-Jewish decree followed another after the Sztojay Cabinet took over. At the same time Krumey and Wisliczeny appeared in the building of the Budapest Jewish Committee and informed Samuel Stern, President, that the matters concerning the Hungarian Jewish problem would be henceforth "dealth with" within the competence of the SS. They warned the Jews against creating panic and obliged the Jewish leaders to form a "Jewish Council". A gigantic levy was imposed (money and goods worth about 11,000,000 pengös had to be handed over). When President Stern made an inquiry at the Hungarian Ministry of the Interior he was told: You must fulfill the German demands all..."
On the 26 March 1944 the whole of Ruthenia, Upper Hungary and Northern Transylvania were declared operational territory at the request of the German General Staff. During the next days that followed Aichmann, Wisliczeny and Hunsche had daily conferences with Ladislas Endre who received full authority from the Cabinet in matters concerning the Jews.

On 9 April 1944 the military authorities, with headquarters at Munkacs began the rounding-up of 320,000 Jews into Ghettoes within the operational area. In order to prevent any armed resistance by the Jews, they were concentrated in brick factories (as at Kassa, Ungvar, Kolozsvar) or under the open sky (as at Nagybanyam, Marosvasarhely, Des), in a few cases they were allowed to retire into some sections of the cities (as in Nagyvarad, Maramorossiziget), Food allocations: daily 1/5th of a lb. of bread and two cups of soup. From the Jews sent into the Ghettoes even matches were taken away.

H1220-0137

H1220-0138

While an agreement was arrived at between Wesenmayer, German Minister and a representative of Sauckel on the one hand, and Prime Minister Sztojay, on the other, that Hungary would place 300,000 Jewish workers at the disposal of the Reich (who were to be selected by a mixed Hungarian-German committee), total deportation of all Jews was decided by Endre, Baky and Aichmann at a meeting in the Ministry of the Interior on the 14 April 1944.

Novak and Lullay left on the next day for Vienna to discuss the question of transport facilities with the management of the German railways.

A levy of 2,000,000 pengös each was imposed by the Gestapo on the Jews of Novisad and Ungvar. Jewish shops were looted by Germans. Despite a German protest, the Hungarian Government ordered the closing down of all Jewish shops. The Jews resisted in the Ghetto of Munkacs. The Gestapo shot 27 of them ,including the entire executive of the Jewish Community.

On 28 April 1944 the first deportation takes place; 1,500 persons suitable as laborers were taken from the Kistarcsa internment camp to Oswiecim. There, they were compelled to write encouraging notes to their relatives with datelines from "Waldsee". The notes were brought by an SS Courier to Budapest and were distributed by the Jewish Council

In the meantime the Budapest Relief Committee received two messages from the Bratislava Committee. One message said that there was feverish work going on in Oswiecim to restore the gas-chambers and crematoriums there, which were not working for months and a remark made by a SS-NCO that "soon we will get fine Hungarian sausages" was reported. The other message was to the effect that an agreemtnt was reached, between the Hungarian, Slovakian and German railway managements that, for the time being, 120 trains would be directed, via Presov, towards Oswiecim. This information was passed on to the Bratislava Relief Committee by an anti-Nazi Slovakian railway official. It was obvious that it concerned deportation trains.

The delegate of the International Red Cross, to whom I have appealed for intervention, stated that in view of the Geneva Convention this was impossible for him. The Swedish and Swiss Legations promised that they would report to their Governments and ask for instructions. After repeated appeals the Primate of the Catholic Church promised an intervention on behalf of the converted Jews. But Sztojay refused to listen.

After consulting with all Jewish leaders we turned to the Germans. At first Krumey, Wisliczeny and Hunsche negotiated with us; later Aichmann took over the negotiations. Aichmann arrived at Budapest on the first day of the German occupation, March 19, 1944. Wisliczeny arrived thereon March 22. The first time we negotiated was April 3. At first the Germans demanded a compensation of 2,000,000 dollars and promised that in return for this sum they would not deport anyone. Later Aichmann declared: "I can only sell the Hungarian Jews as from Germany. Brand should leave at once for Istambul and inform the Jews there and that Allies that I am prepared to sell 1.000,000 Hungarian Jews, for goods, primarily vehicles. I would transport them to Oswiecim and "put them on ice". If my generous offer is accepted I will release all of them. If not, they will all be gassed".

In the meantime the organization of the Ghettoes had been directed by Wisliczeny, who had been travelling from town to town. The Hungarian police and gendarmerie was at his disposal everywhere. Officially he only acted as an "Advisor" to the Hungarian authorities; in relaity everything took place on German orders.

15 May 1944 General and total deportation begins. One day before the evaucation all hosptial cases, newly-born babies, blind and deaf, all mental cases and prison inmates of Jewish origin were transferred to the Ghettoes. About 80-100 Jews were placed in each cattle-car with one bucket of water; the carewas then seaked down. At Kassa the deportation trains were taken over from the escorting Hungarian gendarmerie by the SS. While searching for "hidden valuables" the gendarmerie squads tortured the

inmates with electric current and beat them mercilessly. Hundreds committed suicide. Those who protested or resisted were shot at once (as for instance Dr. Rosenfeld, solicitor of Marosvasarhely).

The Hungarian press and radio kept quiet about the deportations. The Hungarian government denied in the foreign press that Jews were tortured.

Between 5 June and 8 June 1944 Aichmann told me: "We accepted the obligation toward the Hungarians that not a single deported Jew will return alive!"

Up to 27 June 1944 475,000 Jews were deported.

The Pope and the King of Sweden intervened with Horthy. Then followed the ultimatum-like appeal of President Roosevelt to stop the brutal anti-Jewish persecutions. Thereupon Horthy has forbidden the deportation of the Jews from the capital which was already fixed to take place on July 5.

Endre, Baky and the Germans protested against this decision and a further 30,000 Jews were deported from Transdanubia; the outer suburbs of Budapest were also emptied. Horthy dismissed Endre. But Aichmann, Endre, and Baky continued to try to liquidate the Jews of the capital with the collaboration of the gendarmerie. Liberators bombed Budapest and the railway junctions which were to be used by the deportation trains. Horthy has ordered the mobilization of the Army against an attempted coup d'etat (8 july). The gendarmerie thereupon went over to Horthy's side. But Aichmann emptied the camp of Kistarcsa by secretly collaborating with the Camp Commander and another 1,700 Jews were transported off in the direction of Oswiecim. On Horthy's orders the train was stopped at the frontier and the people were brought back. But Aichmann repeated his coup after three days and prevented any information reaching Horthy in time.

On 15 July 1944 an ultimatum was handed over by Wesenmayer, German Minister to the Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs demanding the deportation of the Budapest Jews. The Hungarian Government replied in a note to the effect that it was prepared to transfer the Budapest Jews to satisfy demands of military security, but only within the borders of the country. (27 July).

Allied successes have strengthened the position of the Hungarian Government against the Germans. Lakatos, new Hungarian Prime Minister sent a note to the German Government demanding the recall of Aichmann and his staff from Hungary, the transfer of the German-controlled internment camps to Hungarian authorities and the handing over of Hungarian politicians and high-ranking officers in German captivity to the Hungarians.

On 25 August 1944 following instructions received from Himmler, Wesenmayer informed the Hungarian Government that its demands would be fulfilled by the Germans.

But on 15 October 1944 a German coup ended the Horthy regime and Szalasy took over power. On the 17 October Aichmann returns to Budapest by air. On his order the Arrow-Cross Party and the police began the deportation of all Jews locked into the houses marked by yellow-stars; 25,000 Jewish people, mostly women were made to walk over 100 miles in rain and snow without food to the Austrian border; hundreds died on the way, more died in Austria through exhaustion and dysentery. On the border the transports were taken over by Sisliczeny; 20,000 Labor Service men shared the same fate.

The German authorities were the same as before; the most active Hungarian collaborators were: Minister Emil Kovarcz, Solymosi, Under-Secretary of State and Ladislas Ferenczi, Lt. Col. of the gendarmerie.

On 8 December the deportations from Budapest stopped. According to Wisliczeny Aichmann refused to carry out Himmler's order to stop deportations until he received written instructions from Himmler himself. Until 11 Feb. 1945 the Arrow-Cross party-men did not stop to hunt down Jews in hiding, living on false papers; 10-15,000 Jews were shot on the shores of the Danube or in the streets during these two months. Thousands have died in

the Ghettoes, as well as intthe "protected houses" of the Swedish and Swiss Legations, as a result of enemy action, sickness or starvation.

The losses of Hungarian Jewry

The 1940-41 census found 762,000 persons of Jewish persuasion within what was then Hungarian territory. But the persecution was extended to the Converted Jews, as well as to mixed marriages, of whom there were no official figures. Their numbers were estimated generally at 60,000.

According to figures estimated in August 1945:

There are at present in Budapest		150,000 Jews
In the provinces		40,000 Jews
In Transylvania (returned to Rumania), in Ruthenia (attached to Russia), in Upper Hungary (attached to Slovakia), and in the Backa (returned to Yugoslavia), there are estimated to be		50,000 Jews
	total	240,000 Jews
In territory occupied by the Allies and in Russia, Sweden and Switzerland approx.		50,000 Jews
	total	290,000 Jews.

H1220-0140

Of the 10,000 or so Slovakian, Polish, Yugoslav and German Jews who were in Hungary at the time of the German occupation only about 750 are still alive, according to a reliable estimate.

Therefore, a total of 540,000 Hungarians and 10,000 refugee Jews perished, of them

The Germans were responsible for the death of	450,000
The Hungarians were responsible for the death of	80,000
Suicides, sickness, enemy(allied) action	20,000
	550,000.

The figures concerning the deported Jews originate from Wisliczeny, who directed the deportations and was fully competent to give these figures.

It may be added that the objective of the new wave of deportations which started at the end of October 1944 was no longer Oswiecim. On this occasion older people, children and the sick were not deported. Those who remained alive after the long journey on foot were - in the majority - employed on fortifications works along the Austro-Hungarian border; a lesser number were sent to Oranienburg, Dachau and Bergen-Belsen.

General History of the Annihilation of the Jews Section IV.B. and the Annihilation of the Jews.

Pogroms and the creation of the Ghettoes organized in various centers in Poland during 1939-40 represented a period of hesitation. At that time the extinction of all European Jews was planned, but it was not finally decided upon. The Lublin "reservation", the playing of the Nazis with the idea of a Jewish center were expressions of this period of hesitation. The decision to exterminate the Jews was probably reached in 1941. In the occupied Baltic countries and in the Ukraine the SS formation working jointly with the Wehrmacht annihilated nearly all Jews (in the Baltic countries they were helped by the Latvians and Lithuanians). The mass-murder was carried out with the aid of bullets. The victims often dug their own tombs. Frequently they were buried alive. Then began the use of gas. The victims were killed by gas bursting out inside heremetically sealed lorries.

In the fall of 1941 - according to a statement of Wisliczeny - made to me in January 1945 in Vienna - Kaltenbrunner commissioned SS Standartenfuehrer Blobl to work out the plan of the gas chambers. In the opinion of Wisliczeny the initiative came from Aichmann. Hitler approved of the plan at once. The execution was entrusted to the Aichmann-Himmler-

H1220-0141

Kaltenbrunner trio.

In December 1941 the first tests were carried out in Belzecz. According to a statement of Wisliczeny made to me in Vienna in February 45 it was a complete success. Thereupon three more death-camps were set up in Treblinka, Majdanek and Oswiecim. (Later a smaller camp was set up in Kalkini).

According to statements of Krumey and Wisliczeny in February or March 1945 a conference of the officers of IV.B. was called to Berlin by Aichmann in the spring of 1942. He then informed them that the Government decided in favor of the complete annihilation of the European Jews and that this will be carried out silently in the gas-chambers. "Victory is ours" declared Aichmann. "The end of the war is near. We must hurry as this is the last chance to free Europe of the Jews. After the war it will not be possible to utilize such methods".

Wisliczeny claims that he interjected the following remard to Aichmann's statement: "God help us that this method should never be possible against us".

Krumey confirmed this statement of Wisliczeny. He maintained that until the secret - which had to be kept strictly - was not revealed by Aichmann, some of the officers of IV.B. knew anything about it.

The entire machinery of the German State supported Section IV.B. in this work. In occupied countries the Commanders of the Wehrmacht and the Gauleiters (Seyss-Inquart, Frank, Heydrich, etc), in countries allied to Germany the German diplomats (killinger in Bucharest, Veesenmayer in Zagreb, later in Budapest) supported the work.

The plan of operation was almost identical in all countries; at first Jews were marked, then separated, divested of all property, deported and gassed.

The Officers of IV.B. travelled from country to country. Wisliczeny - according to his own admission - directed the deportation in Slovakia and Greece.

Brunner II. in Poland and Slovakia.
Krumey, Seidl directed the work in Hungary, Austria and Poland.
Seidl was the first commander of Theresienstadt.
Günther directed deportations in Austria and Czechoslovakia.
Danegger, Brunner in France.

Almost everywhere the local Quisling authorities and even part of the civilian populations assisted them.

Commanders of the death-camps gassed only on direct or indirect instructions of Aichmann. The particular Officer Of IV.B. who directed the deportations from some particular country had the authority to indicate whether the train should go to a death camp or not, and what should happen to the passengers. The instructions were usually carried by the SS-NCO escorting the train. The letters "A" or "M" on the escorting instruction documents indicated Auschwitz (Oswiecim) or Majdanek; it meant that the passengers were to be gassed.

In case of doubt instructions by wire were asked from Aichmann in Berlin.

Regarding Hungarian Jews the following general ruling was laid down in Oswiecim: children up to the age of 12 or 14, older people above 50, as well as the sick, or people with criminal records (who were transported in specially marked wagons) were taken immediately on their arrival to the gas chambers.

The others passed before an SS doctor who, on sight, indicated who was fit for work, and who was not. Those unfit were sent to the gas chambers, while the others were distributed in various labor camps.

In September 1944 Slovakian partisans engineered a revolt in Banska-Bystrica. The Jewish youth joined the revolution enthusiastically. Aichmann thereupon sent SS Hauptsturmfuehrer Brunner to Bratislava with instructions to deport all the 17,000 odd Jews still left behind after the deportations of 1942. They were to go to Oswiecim.

SS and Hlinka-Guards arrested the Jews. They were transported from Sered. About 13,500 Jews were caught, the rest were in hiding. Following my appeal the A.D.C. of Becher Capt. Grüson journeyed to Bratislava and tried to intervene with SS Obersturmbannfuehrer Vitezka, Slovakian Gestapo Chief to stop the deportations. Vitezka's reply was: "As far as I am concerned I will agree readily if I get telegraphic authority from Kaltenbrunner to this effect". Becker said on 2 November 1944, in the Hotel Walhalla, St. Gallen, Switzerland, in the presence of the representative of the Joint D.C.: "We have militarily annihilated the Slovakian Jews".

In the first half of November 1944 about 20,000 Jews were taken from Theresienstadt to Oswiecim and were gassed, on instructions from Aichmann. As far as I could acertain this was the last gassing process.

According to Becher, Himmler issued instructions - on his advice - on the 25 November 1944 to dynamite all the gas-chambers and crematoria of Oswiecim. He also issued a ban on further murdering of Jews.

Wisliczeny confirmed the existence of such an order. But he maintained that Aichmann sabotaged this order and was supported in this by Mueller and Kaltenbrunner.

Following the advance of the Russian Army it was necessary to evacuate the Polish and Silesian camps. Some of the Jewish prisoners were sent to Bergen-Belsen or other camps. Most of the Jews found in these camps by the Allies arrived there either at the end of 1944 or at the beginning of 1945. Other Jews in the extermination camps were shot, or were frozen dead on the way.

There were no mass-murders in the months preceding the German surrender but owing to starvation - due partly to the collapse of the German transport system and the general lack of food - the sick and weakened Jews died by the thousands.

After the fall of 1944 Himmler granted several concessions. Thus he permitted the departure for Switzerland of 1,700 Hungarian Jews deported to Bergen-Belsen and also agreed to suspend the annihilation of the Jews of the Budapest Ghetto. Himmler permitted the handing over to the Allies the Jews of Bergen-Belsen and Theresienstadt without a shot being fired, which in his eyes and eyes of his colleagues was such a generous and colossal concession that he certainly hoped some political concession in return. In the hope of establishing contact with the Allies Himmler made some concessions even without expecting economic returns. To this desire of Himmler may be ascribed the general prohibition dated 25 November 1944, concerning the further killing of Jews. On 27 November 1944 Becher showed me a copy of Himmler's order on this subject. Aichmann at first did not aboy this order.

In accordance with my above described activities I had dealings among others with the following individuals:

Germans: Special Section Commando (for the Liquidation of Jews):
Adolf Aichmann, SS-Obersturmbannfuehrer, head of section IV.B. in the Reich Security Head Office and the following officers of his staff:

SS Obersturmbannfuehrer Guenther,
Danegger
Hermann Krumey

SS Hauptsturmfuehrer Dieter Wisliczeny
Dr. Seidl
Novak
Hunsche
Schmiedsieffen

H1220-0142

Several NCO's, among them:
Hauptsturmfuehrer Richter,
Oberscharfuehrer Nuemann.

Special Staff (Economic Staff):
SS Standartenfuehrer Kurt Becher,
and some officers of his staff.

SS Standartenfuehrer Wesenmayer, German Minister in Budapest (after 19 March 1945)

Hungarians: Nicholas Mester, Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of Education;

Ladislas Vitez Ferenczy, Lt. Col. of the Gendarmerie
Leo Lullay, Captain of the Gendarmerie;
Dr. Stephen Olah, Counsellor of the Ministry;
Ladislas Baky, Under- Secretary in the Ministry of Interior.

Hugarian Resistance Workers:
Henry Lazar, present Hungarian Under-Secretary of State to the Ministry of Agriculture;
Nicholas Kertesz, former Social-democraticmember of Parliament;
Bela Zsolt, journalist;
A. Bereczky, Trustee of the Calvinist Church.

Neutrals: Prof. Waldemar Langlet, Cultural Counsellor of the Swedish Legation;
Count Tolstov) Representatives of the Sweish Red Cross;
Paul Wallenberg) Head of the protection of Foreign
Consul Lutz) Interests Section of the Swiss Legation

Freidrich Born, delegate of the International Red Cross.
The Charge d'Affaires of the Swiss Legation.
The Charge d'Affaires of the Spanish Legation.

Jews: All members of the Jewish Council, especially Samuel Stern (Court Counsellor), Chairman of the Pest Jewish Community; Dr. Charles Wilhelm; Dr. Ernest Petoe, Dr. Boda (Chief Government Counsellor), Vice-chairman.

Philip Freudiger, President of the Orthodox Jewish Community and members of the council of that Community.

Otto Komoly, President of the Zionist Organization;
Nicholas Krausz, head of the Palestine Office of the Jewish Agency.

/s/ DR. KASTNER REZSO
/t/ (DR. REZSO (RUDOLF) KASTNER

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of September 1945 at the Office of the United States Chief of Counsel, 49 Mount Street, London W.1, England.

/s/ WARREN F. FARR
/t/ WARREN F. FARR
Major, Judge Advocate General's
Dept. Office, U.S. Chief of Counsel

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2614-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

2614 PS

Dr. Wilhelm Hoettl, being duly sworn, declares:

It was the task of the SD to inform its chief Himmler and through him the Nazi Regime about all matters within Germany, the occupied countries, and the other foreign countries. This task was carried out in Germany by the Department III - Information Service for Germany proper - and abroad by Department VI - Foreign Information Service. In the occupied countries things ran in a different manner - in some of them there was only Department VI, and again in others both. (This is true only as far as the information service is concerned). Since 1944 there was within the framework of the RSHA the Department MIL, which concerned itself with the military information service abroad. It was also subordinate to the chief of Department VI.

For the tasks in Germany proper the Department III had organized a large net of informers who operated out of the various regional offices of the SD. This organization consisted of many hundreds of professional SD members who were assisted by thousands of honorary SD members and informers (Vertrauenspersonen). These informers and honorary collaborators of the SD were placed in all fields of business, education, state and party administration. Frequently they performed their duties secretly in their organizations. This information service reported on the morale of the German people, on all the important events in the state, as well as on individuals.

In this information service there were also many decent people who believed that by their work they could contribute by eliminating bad elements and conditions in the Third Reich. They had but little success because the Department III aimed mainly at having only 100% Nazis in all leading positions and they fought everybody else viciously. For that reason many persons who were hostile toward the Hitler regime could not keep their positions. That strengthened this system. In some State organizations the SD had decisive influence in the rating of the officials.

Group III in Department III was concerned with questions of nationalities, of national minorities and of the public health. This group - in my opinion - is co-responsible for the radical attitude in Germany toward the national minorities such as Czechs, Poles, as well as the arrogance in relation to other nations, especially in the East.

The Gestapo was the special executive organization which the Hitler Regime used against its political and ideological opponents. Himmler tried to merge the Gestapo, which was an organization of the state, with the SD, which was an organization of the Party. In some fields - for instance in the questions of the national minorities - there existed already a close cooperation between the Gestapo and the SD.

As a result of the grant of power given to the Gestapo by Hitler, the Gestapo was enabled during the course of the years to discover and destroy all types of opponents of the Nazi leadership. In my opinion the Gestapo was one of the strongest tools in the possession of Hitler and the Nazi Regime for the purpose of domination of the German people and the suppression of the occupied countries.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5 November 1945.

/s/ Whitney R. Harris
Lieut., U.S. Naval Reserve

/s/ Dr. Wilhelm Hoettl

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2614-PS

7 November 1945.

I, WOLFGANG E. THORMANN, M/Sgt., 33779426, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 2614-PS.

WOLFGANG E. THORMANN
M/Sgt., 33779426.

H1220-0145

H1220-0146

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2615-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

2615 PS

Dr. Wilhelm Hoettl, after being sworn, declares:

I was a member of the SD from 1938 until the German collapse except for two interruptions during the years 1939 and 1941-1943. Until 1939 I had charge of the department "Catholic Church" with the SD in Vienna, subsequently I was employed in Department VI, Foreign Information Service.

In connection with my activities in Vienna I made the acquaintance of Obersturmbannfuehrer Eichmann, whom I met again in 1943 as a section chief in Department IV of the Gestapo. There he handled the Department for Jews (Juden-referat).

In August 1944 at the occasion of a visit in my apartment in Budapest Eichmann told me that he had to make a report for Himmler on the number of Jews killed, and that he estimated the sum-total of the Jews killed as 6 millions. Of those 4 million had been killed in the extermination institutions in the East, while the additional 2 millions were killed by shootings - mainly by the Einsatzgruppen of the SIPO and the SD during the campaign in the East.

About 1942 I had a conversation with SS-Brigade commander Dr. Stahlecker who had been in command of such an Einsatzgruppe of the SIPO and the SD in the East. He told me that he had been ordered by Obergruppenfuehrer Heydrich to take command of such an Einsatzgruppe, whose field of action was the area of an Army group. He had the order to exterminate the Jews in that district by shootings.

From my conversations with Eichmann and Stahlecker and other members of the SIPO and the SD I conclude that the Jews were killed since the beginnings of the Russian campaign (1941), at first by the Einsatzgruppen of the SIPO and the SD and later - probably since the beginning of 1943 - in the extermination camps in the East.

The arrest of the Jews and their shipment to the extermination camps was carried out by a special detachment (Sonderkommando) under the direction of Eichmann, which was composed of members of the SIPO - especially Gestapo. Heydrich had given the instructions for this to Eichmann. In the RSHA his chief was the head of the Gestapo, SS Obergruppenfuehrer Mueller.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of November 1943.

/s/ Whitney R. Harris
Lieut., U.S. Naval Reserve

/s/ Dr. Wilhelm Hoettl

- -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2615-PS

7 November 1945.

I, WOLFGANG E. THORMANN, M/Sgt., 33779426, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 2615-PS.

WOLFGANG E. THORMANN
M/Sgt., 33779426.

H1220-0147

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2620-PS
OFFICE OF US CHIEFL OF COUNSEL

2620 PS

AFFICAVIT

I, Otto OHLENDORF, being first duly sworn, declare:

I was Chief of the Security Service (SD), Amt III of the Main Office of the Chief of the Security Police and the SD (RSHA), from 1939 to 1945. In June 1941 I was designated by Himmler to lead one of the Special Commitment Groups (Einsatzgruppen), which were then being formed, to accompany the German armies in the Russian campaign. I was the Chief of the Einsatzgruppe D. Cheif of the Einsatzgruppe A was Stahlecker, Department Chief in the Foreign Office. Chief of Einsatzgruppe B was NEBE, Chief of Amt V (KRIPO) of the Main Office of the Chief of the Security Police and the SD. (RSHA) Chief of Einsatzgruppe C was first RASCH (or RASCHE) and then THOMAS. Himmler stated that an important part of our task consisted of the extermination of Jews-women, men and children- and of Communist functionaries. I was informed of the attack on Russia about four weeks in advance.
According to an agreement with the Armed Forces High Command and Army High Command, the Special Commitment Detachments (Einsatzkommandos) within the army group or the army were assigned to certain army corps and divisions. The Army designated the areas in which the Special Commitment Detachments (Einsatzkommandos) had to operate. All operational directives and orders for the carrying out of executions were given through the Chief of the SIPO and the SD (RSHA) in Berlin. Regular courier service and radio communications existed between the Einsatzgruppen and the Chief of the SIPO and the SD.

The Einsatzgruppen and Einsatzkommandos were demmanded by personnel of the GESTAPO, the SD or the Criminal Police. Additional men were detailed from the Regular Police (Ordnungspolizei) and the Waffen SS. Einsatzgruppe D consisted of approximately 400 to 500 men and had about 170 vehicles at its disposal.

When the German Army invaded Russia, I was leader of the Einsatzgruppe D in the southern sector, and in the course of the year, during which I was leader of the Einsatzgruppe D, it liquidated approximately 90,000 men, women and children. The majority of those liquidated were Jews, but there were among them some Communist functionaries too.

In the implementation of this extermination program the Special Commitment Groups (Einsatzgruppen) were subdivided into Special Commitment Detachments (Einsatzkommandos), and the Einsatzkommandos into still smaller units, the so-called Special Purpose Detachments (Sonderkommandos) and Unit Detachments (Teilkommandos). Usually, the smaller units were led by a member of the SD, the GESTAPO or the Criminal Police. The unit selected for this task would enter a village or city and order the prominent Jewish citizens to call together all Jews for the purpose of resettlement. They were requested to hand over their valuables to the leaders of the unit, and shortly before the execution to surrender their outer clothing. The men, women and children were led to a place of execution which in most cases was located next to a more deeply excavated anti-tank ditch. Then they were shot, kneeling or standing, and the corpses thrown into the ditch. I never permitted the shooting by individuals in the group D, but ordered that several of the men should shoot at the same time in order to avoid direct, personal responsibility. The leaders of the unit or especially designated persons, however, had to fire the last bullet against those victims which were not dead imediately. I learned from conversations with other group leaders that some of them demanded that the victims lie down flat on the ground to be shot through the nape of the neck. I did not approve of these methods.

H1220-0148

In the spring of 1942 we received gas vehicles from the Chief of the Security Police and the SD in Berlin. These vehicles were made avalable by Amt II of the RSHA. The man who was responsible for the cars of my Einsatzgruppe, was BECHER. We had received orders to use the cars for the killing of women and children. Whenever a unit had collected a sufficient number of victims, a car was sent for their liquidation. We also had these gasvehicles stationed in the neighborhood of the transient camps into which the victims were brought. The victims were told that they would be resettled and had to climb into the vehicles for that pupose. Then the doors were closed and the gas streamed in through the starting of the vehicles. The victims died withing 10 to 15 minutes. The cars were then driven to the burial place, where the corpses were taken out and buried.

I have seen the report of STAHLECKER (document L-180) concerning Einsatzgruppe A, in which Stahlecker asserts that his group killed 135,000 Jews and Communists in the first four months of the program. I know Stahlecker personally, and I am of the opinion that the document is authentic.

I was shown the letter which BECKER has written to RAUFF, the head of the Technical Department of Amt II, in regard to the use of these gas vehicles. I knew both these men personally, and am of the opinion that this letter is an authentic document.

(signed) Ohlendorf

Subscribed and sworn to before me this fifth day of November 1945 at Nuernberg, Germany.

(signed) Smith W. Brookhart
Lt. Col IGD

Ex O - Ohlendorf
Nov. 5, 45
R.R. Kerry, Reporter.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 2620-PS

November 24, 1945

I PAUL W. FREEDMAN, S/SGT., 33799122, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 2620-PS.

PAUL W. FREEDMANN
S/SGT.
33799122.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2622-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

2622 PS

DECLARATION UNDER OATH

I, Otto OHLENDORF, being first duly sworn, declare:

I was Chief of the Security Service (SD), Amt III in the Main Office of the Chief of the Security Police and of the SD (RSHA) from 1939 to 1943.
In 1941, shortly after the start of the campaign against Russia, an agreement was entered into between the Chief of the Security Police and of the SD and the OKW (Supreme Command of the Armed Forces) and OKH (Supreme Command of the Army) to the effect that operative detachments (Einsatzkommando) of the Security Police and SD were to go to the prisoner of war camps on the Eastern front to screen the prisoners of war. All Jews and Communist functionaries were to be removed from the prisoner of war camps by the operative detachments and were to be executed outside of the camps. To my knowledge, this action was carried out throughout the entire Russian campaign.
In the other occupied territories and in the Reich-to my knowledge - the GESTAPO had been made responsible for this program in the Russian prisoner of war camps. This action was, to my knowledge, carried on throughout the greater part of the War.

(signed) OHLENDORF.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this fifth day of November 1945 at Nurnberg, Germany.

(signed) Smith W. Brookhart, Jr.
Lt. Col., IGD

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO 2622-PS

24 November 1945

I, WALTER R. SELIGSON, 1st Lt., O-1558904, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 2622-PS.

WALTER R. SELIGSON
1st Lt.
O-1558904

H1220-0149

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2644-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

AFFIDAVIT

I, Otto Ohlendorf, being first duly sworn, declare:

Heydrich was Chief of the Security Police and the SD (RSHA) until his death on June 4, 1942. Thereafter Himmler directed the organization himself, until the appointment of Ernst Kaltenbrunner as Chief of the Security Police and the SD. Kaltenbrunner took this office about January 1943 and remained Chief of the Security Police and SD until the end of the war.

In 1944 the Office of the Abwehr and Foreign Intelligence Service (military intelligence service) was subordinated to the Chief of the SIPO and SD. After its subordination to the chief of the SIPO and the SD, this office under the name Militaerisches Amt, was directed by the chief of Amt VI of the Reichssicherheitshauptamt.

2644 PS

(signed) Otto Ohlendorf

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of November 1945 at Nurnberg, Germany.

(signed) Smith W. Brookhart, Jr.
Lt. Col. ICD

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 2644-PS

23 November 1945

I, ESME SHERRIFF, 2/O, W.R.N.S., 36482, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 2644-PS.

ESME SHERRIFF
2/O, W.R.N.S.
36482

H1220-0150

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2645-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

H1220-0151

A F F I D A V I T

2645 PS

I, Gottfried BOLEY, being first duly sworn, declare: I joined the Nazi Party on 1 May 1937. The last position I held in the German government was Ministerialrat in the Reich Chancellery.

In February or March 1943 I attended a conference on the solution of the Jewish problem as the representative of the Reich Cabinet Counsellor, Dr. FICKER. According to my best recollection, this conference was called by the Chief of the Security Police and SD, Dr. KALTENBRUNNER, and the invitations to the conference were sent out in his name. The conference was held in Berlin in the offices of the Reichsicherheitshauptamt. This meeting was presided over by EICHMANN who was in charge of Jewish problems in the GESTAPO. In his opening remarks, EICHMANN referred to former conferences that had apparently taken place in the office of the Chief of the Security Police and SD, and said that this time he wished to discuss the matter more thoroughly. He stated that the Jewish question had to be solved quickly and definitely. Representatives of the Chief of the Security Police and SD who attended the conference assured those present that the remaining Jews were to be sent forcibly to concentration camps or be sterilized. Those present at the conference must have got the impression that the aim was to exterminate the Jewish people.

/s/ Dr. Gottfried Boley

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5 day of November 1945.

Whitney R. Harris,
Lieut., US Naval Reserve

I, L. A. HILL, Major, M.C., (Brit.), 217840, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and the above is a true and correct translation of Document 2645-PS.

L. A. HILL,
Major, M.C.,
(Brit.), 217840.

Exhibit USA 482
Filed 20 Dec 1945

H1220-0152

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2751-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Nurnberg, Germany
20 November 1945

Affidavit of

ALFRED HELMUT NAUJOCKS

I, ALFRED HELMUT NAUJOCKS, being first duly sworn, depose and state as follows:

1. I was a member of the SS from 1931 to 19 October 1944 and a member of the SD from its creation in 1934 to January 1941. I served as a member of the Waffen-SS from February 1941 until the middle of 1942. Thereafter, I served in the Economic Department of the Military Administration of Belgium from September 1942 to September 1944. I surrendered to the Allies on 19 October 1944.

2. On or about 10 August 1939, the chief of the Sipo and SD, Heydrich, personally ordered me to simulate an attack on the radio station near Gleiwitz near the Polish border and to make it appear that the attacking force consisted of Poles. Heydrich said, "Practical proof is needed for these attacks of the Poles for the foreign press as well as for German propaganda purposes." I was directed to go to Gleiwitz with five or six other SD-men and wait there until I received a code word from Heydrich indicating that the attack should take place. My instructions were to seize the radio station and to hold it long enough to permit a Polish speaking German who would be put at my disposal to broadcast a speech in Polish. Heydrich told me that this speech should state that the time had come for conflict between Germans and Poles and that Poles should get together and smash down any Germans from whom they met resistance. Heydrich also told me at this time that he expected an attack on Poland by Germany in a few days.

2751 PS

H1220-0153

3. I went to Gleiwitz and waited there fourteen days. Then I requested permission of Heydrich to return to Berlin but was told to stay in Gleiwitz. Between the 25th and the 31st of August I went to see Heinrich Mueller, head of the Gestapo, who was then nearby at Oppeln. In my presence, Mueller discussed with a man named Mehlhorn plans for another border incident, in which it should be made to appear that Polish soldiers were attacking German troops. Germans in the approximate strength of a company were to be used. Mueller stated that he had 12 or 13 condemned criminals who were to be dressed in Polish uniforms and left dead on the ground of the scene of the incident, to show that they had been killed while attacking. For this purpose they were to be given fatal injections by a doctor employed by Heydrich. Then they were also to be given gunshot wounds. After the incident members of the press and other persons were to be taken to the spot of the incident. A police report was subsequently to be prepared.

4. Mueller told me that he had an order from Heydrich to make one of those criminals available to me for the action at Gleiwitz. The code name by which he referred to these criminals was "Canned Goods".

5. The incident at Gleiwitz in which I participated was carried out on the evening preceding the German attack on Poland. As I recall, war broke out on the 1st of September 1939. At noon of the 31st August I received by telephone from Heydrich the code word for the attack which was to take place at 8 o'clock that evening. Heydrich said, "In order to carry out this attack report to Mueller for Canned Goods." I did this and gave Mueller instructions to deliver the man near the radio station. I received this man and had him laid down at the entrance to the station. He was alive but he was completely unconscious. I tried to open his eyes. I could not recognize by his eyes that he was alive, only by his breathing. I did not see the shot wounds but a lot of blood was smeared across his face. He was in civilian clothes.

H1220-0154

6. We seized the radio station as ordered, broadcast a speech of three to four minutes over an emergency transmitter, fired some pistol shots and left.

The facts stated above are true; this declaration is made by me voluntarily and without compulsion; after reading over the statement I have signed and executed the same at NURNBERG/Germany this 20th day of November 1945.

/s/ Alfred Helmut Naujocks
ALFRED HELMUT NAUJOCKS

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of November 1945 at NURNBERG/Germany.

/s/ John B. Martin
JOHN B. MARTIN
Lt. (jg) USNR

I, Ilse Grainger, Civilian, do hereby certify that I am a qualified translator of the German language; that the attached translation is a true and correct translation of the above statement. This 20th day of November 1945 at NURNBERG, Germany.

/s/ Ilse Grainger
ILSE GRAINGER

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO.2752-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

H1220-0155

AFFIDAVIT

I, Willy LITZENBERG, being first duly sworn, declare:

I was head of Sub-Section IV A 1b from 1938 until the end of the war and served under Heinrich MUELLER, Chief of Amt IV.

During a short period -- to the best of my recollection it was during the occupation of, or the withdrawal from, the Crimea -- I came across extracts from the reports of Einsatz groups operating in occupied territories on the Eastern front. These reports were mimeographed and were sent to a number of people in the RSHA, as well as -- as far as I remember -- to offices outside the RSHA. I myself was not on the distribution list for these reports. On the occasion of a visit to the then head of the Section of the RSHA dealing with Communists, Regierungskriminalrat Vegt, I saw there a map of Russia on which the German front was marked with little flags. I observed that this front was traced more exactly than could be ascertained from reports of the Armed Forces. I asked according to what viewpoint he had placed these pins. He replied that he followed the reports of the Einsatz groups. Up till then I had not known of such reports. I asked whether he could not let me have such reports too, whereupon I actually received such extracts from reports for some time. The sending of these reports to me ceased one day for reasons unknown to me.

2752 PS

I have examined document L-180, which is a copy of the report made by STAHLECKER who commanded Einsatz group A. The extracts from reports received by me included information about persons killed. These persons were referred to as being "liquidated". The reports also dealt with military and political, as well as cultural and economic questions.

The report shown to me today, (Activity and situation report number 6) R-102 OCC Document, is similar to reports which came to my attention.

To my knowledge, the Einsatz groups which operated on the Eastern front during the period HEYDRICH was Chief of the RSHA, continued to operate under Kaltenbrunner.

(Signed) Willy Litzenberg

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8 day of November 1945 in Nurnberg, Germany.

(Signed) Smith W. Brookhart, Jr.
Lt. Col. IGD.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2752-PS

I, Major L.A. Hill, M.C., British Army, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 2752-PS.

L.A. HILL,
Major, M.C.
British Army.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2846-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Nuernberg SS
Germany
Erwin Lahousen, being duly sworn, declares:

My last official position in the Germany Army was in the Counter-Intelligence Office (Amt Ausland Abwehr) I was Section Chief there and was responsible for Command Activies, falling under the jurisdiction of this office. I had the rank of Brigadier General since 1st Jan. 1945.

Since the start of the campaign against the USSR the high German political and military leadership adopted the principle to do away with Russian Commissioners(Kommissare) and various other categories of prisoners, who were captured by the German Army prisoners of war. In June or July 1941 I participated at a conference about the treatment of Russian Commissioners(Kommissare) I attended as a representative of my superior, Admiral Canaris, and thereby for the Counter Intelligence Office (Amt Ausland Abwehr)

The conference was called by General Reinecke, the Chief of the General War Office (Allanaines Wehrmachtamt). Lieutant General (Obergruppenfuehrer) Mueller was present as represantative of the Reich security main office and was involved in this matter, because he was responsible for the execution of the measures in his capacity as Chief of Bureau IV . In conjunction with the SD and the Gestapo it was his duty to initiate the necessary measures for the execution of the Commissioners (Kommissare). The purpose of this conference was to adjust differences of opinion and to remove difficulties which were cause through the issue of the order directing the execution of Russian Commissioners in captivity.

The first step on my part was to protest against these measures by order of Canaris to the effect that these measures would have a bad effect on the morale of the troops, because these executions have been carried out before their eyes.

I mentioned the unfavorable conseqences which this order had on the Intelligence Office. These measures violate the most elementary confidence of the prisoners of war. and this applies particularly to some Russian nationality groups, for instance the Caucasians, who hereby have been scared and intimidated.

I called attention to the futitity of the execution of these orders and methods and I asked the following question, which was especially meant for Brigadier General (Obergruppenfuehrer) Mueller: According to what aspects and opinions are the selections for the executions being made .

I called attention to tthe fact that by these measures all potential deserters are being discouraged. BI brought up these points in this round about way in order to achieve thus a migration or withdrawl of these measures, and to point out with objective arguments the madness of these measures, since it was hopeless to call attention to international law or customs.

In the conversation which then followed Mueller promised in a certain cynical manner, that these executions in the future will be carried out outside the camps so that the troops will not have to see them. Furthermore, he promised to put a certain limitation to the conceptions"Bolshevistically infected". Formeral this conception and its interpretation were left entirely to the interpretation of the SD Specialkommandos. Reinecke in particular was strongly opposed against a mitigation of this order and declared that the war against Bolshevism was a war for life or death and that the Russian soldier could not be considered as a soldier but as an ideological deadly enemy who is to be treated as such.

Due to the fact that Reinecke and Mueller outvoted me the result of the conference was negative, except for the consession that executions are to take place outside of the Camps and the consession of a limitation of the conception "Bolshevistically infected"

I recognize the Document of the 17th July 1941 as genuine and correct . They are

2846 PS

H1220-0156

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2846-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

"Directives for Kammandos of the SD and the Security police to be detailed to the Stalags"("Richtliuien fuer die in die Stalage abzustallende Kommandos des SD und Sicherheits polizei") (PS-502) As far as I remember, this document gives the principles for the correct handling of the executions and explains correctly the methods which have been used by the Gestapo and the SD for this. As can be seen from the Document the supreme command of the Armed Forces(OKW), the Gestapo and the Security Service(SD) were responsible for the execution of this order. Such an agreement has been concluded between the OKW and the Gestapo and the SD.

According to it Russian prisoners were under the control of the Supreme Command and of the Armed Forces which in accordance with the agreement, surrendered them to the Gestapo and the Security Service (SD) for execution.

The expression "Special treatment"(Sauderbehandlung) was tantamount to sentenced to Death according to the expressions and formulations of the (SD) Security Service.

(Signed) Erwin Lahausen.

Subscribed and sworn to
this the 13th day of Nov. 1945
Before me,
(Signed) John H. Amen
Col , IGD.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO.2846-PS

Nov. 26, 1945.

I,WOLFGANG E. THORMANN,M/SGT, 33779426, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the German and Ehglish languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Doc. No. 2846-PS.

WOLFGANG E. THORMANN
M/SGT
33779426

H1220-0157

H1220-0158

DOCUMENT 2884-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

NURNBERG,)
) SS
GERMANY.)

WALTER WARLIMONT being duly sworn deposes and says:

My last position with the German Armed Forces was Deputy Chief of Staff of the Wehrmacht Fuehrungs Stab.

I am only partly familiar with the policy followed by the German Government toward political functionaries and commissars of the Soviet Army during the course of the German campaign against the U.S.S.R. Shortly before the beginning of this campaign I was present in a group composed of the Commanders in Chief (with their Chiefs of Staff) of the three armed forces, of the army groups, of armies, and of the corresponding groups in the air forces and navy. Hitler made an announcement to this group that special measures would have to be taken against political functionaries and commissars of the Soviet Army. He said that this would not be an ordinary campaign but would be the clash of conflicting ideologies. He further said that the political functionaries and commissars were not to be considered as prisoners of war but were to be segregated from other prisoners immediately after their capture and were to be turned over to special detachments of the SD which were to accompany the German troops to Russia. He further said that when it was not possible to turn over the political functionaries and commissars to the SD, they were to be eliminated by the German troops. He further said that Russia was not a signatory of the Geneva Convention and that intelligence had been received that the Russians would not treat German prisoners of war in the usual way, especially the members of the SS and the police. He further said that he did not expect the officer corps to understand his orders but he demanded that they obey his orders unconditionally.

2884 PS

I recognize a document entitled "Directives Regarding Treatment of Authorized Political Representatives of the Russian State for the Uniform Execution of the Mission Received on 31 March 1941" which is an excerpt from a proposed directive drafted by the OKH and dated 12 May 1941 (PS-884). That document is a true and accurate statement of the proposals made by the OKH with respect to Soviet political functionaries and military commissars captured with Soviet troops. That document states that political functionaries and commissars among the Soviet prisoners of war are to be eliminated. That document bears my initials indicating that it had been sent to my division in the OKW and had been seen by me before submitting it to General Jodl, my immediate superior. I added to the document Parts II and III before submitting it to General Jodl. In addition, on my own initiative I sent a copy of the document to the OKW legal department for information, expecting that department to examine the entire question and to render an opinion thereon to the Chief of the OKW.

In 1943 General Zeitzler, Chief of the Army General Staff, pressed the argument several times that particular action against political functionaries and commissars among Soviet prisoners of war had to be stopped. The reason for his position in the matter was that he was trying to get as many soldiers of the Red Army as possible to desert and come over to the German lines. The existence of a particular policy against these political functionaries and military commissars seriously interfered with this program, since these political functionaries and commissars exhorted the soldiers to fight to the last man rather than surrender to the Germans.

/s/ Walter Warlimont
WALTER WARLIMONT

Subscribed and sworn to this the 14th
day of November 1945, before me
/s/ Thomas S. Hinkel.
Lt. Col., IGD.

H1220-0159

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENTNO 2890-PS
OFFICE OF US CHIEFOF COUNSEL.

EXTRACTS FROM THE BEFEHLSBLATT OF THE
SECURITY POLICE AND THE SD.

Published by the Reich Security Head Office Berlin

21 August 1943 DECORATIONS Nr. 39 page 229

To SS Hauptsturmfuehrer HANS WEIBRECHT, EinsatzgruppeDD.
To SS Obersturmbannfuehrer Oberregierungsrat GUENTHER HERRMANN
Chief of the Einsatzgruppe Croatia.
SS Haupsturmbannfuehrer HANS ZACH Einsatzgruppe Croatia.

21 August 1943 PERSONNEL NEWS Nr.39 page 243

SS Sturmbannfuehrer Regierungsrat BAATZ, was ordered to the Einsatzgruppe A. and got the command of the Einsatzkommando 1 (Gatschina).

11 September 1943 PERSONNEL NEWS Nr 43 page 277, 278

SS Gruppenfuehrer Generalleutnant of the Police Dr.THOMAS, who has been unable to fulfill his duties for a lengthy period due to wounds he had received, has been relieved of his office as commander of the BdS, Kiev The office of the BdS. Kiev. has been entrusted to Standartenfuehrer BOEHME, who has been relieved of his duties as Chief of the Einsatz Group B.

2890 PS

SS Sturmbannfuehrer Regierungsrat JOACHIM FREITAG, was ordered to the Einsatzgruppe Croatia and charged with leading of the Einsatzkommando Knin.

10 June 1944 PERSONNEL NEWS Nr. 23 page 119

SS Sturmbannfuehrer LOOS has been relieved of his duties as Leader of the Sonderkommando 7a under the Chief of the Einsatzgruppe B of the Security Police and the SD in Minsk.

SS Sturmbannfuehrer Dr.BAST, former Chief of State Police in Linz, is appointed the leader of the Sonderkommando 7a under the Chief of the Einsatzgruppe B of the Security Police and the SD in Minsk,

12 August 1944 ERSONNEL NEWS Nr. 32 Page 174

SS Standartenfuehrer Oberregierungsrat Dr.KREUZER, is appointed as Chief of the Einsatzgruppe G.

SS Sturmbannfuehrer CHRISTENSEN, is appointed the Leader of Einsatzkommando 12 of Einsatzgruppe G.

7 October 1944 WAR DECORATIONS Nr.41. page 249

To SS Obersturmfuehrer Oberregierungsrat Dr. JOACHIM DEUMLING, from the Reich Security Head office ordered to the Einsatzgruppe B.

27 January 1945 PERSONNEL NEWS Nr.4. page 34

The order for being on duty in the Einsatzgruppe Croatiamas Leader of the Einsatzkommando Esseg is no longer effective for SS Obersturmbannfuehrer Oberregierungsrat Dr.DEUMLING.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUM NO 2890-PS

19 November 1945

I,Dr. Otto Jean BRANDES, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of extracts from the Document No 2890-PS

Dr. OTTO JEAN BRANDES

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT [illegible]
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

I, Walter Schellenberg, duly sworn, declare:

I recall the following conversation between Gruppenfuehrer (Maj. Gen.) Muller, Chief of Gestapo, Amt IV of RSHA, and Kaltenbrunner, Obergruppenfuehrer (Lt. Gen.). (I myself did not partake in this conversation but I was present and able to follow the conversation).

The first conversation took place in the summer of 1944 in a room of the office of Obergruppenfuehrer Kaltenbrunner in Berlin, Wilhelmstrasse #102 where, toward the end of luncheon, the Amt Chief (Bureau Chief) Mueller directed the question to Kaltenbrunner what was to be done with 25 French prostitutes, diseased with syphilis who took up a great deal of space in a hospital the name of which I no longer recall. He answered, "Shoot them".

The second incident was in the fall of 1944 in a room of the new office of Amt IV, Kurfuersten Strasse, toward the end of one of the regular Amt chief's conferences. It centered around an inmate named Dohnany who played a role in the events of the 20th of July and who had incurred . . . . an incurable disease. In this case Kaltenbrunner said also "Shoot him".

The third incident was a conversation between Kaltenbrunner, Gruppenfuehrer Nebe and Gruppenfuehrer Muller. This took place in the spring of 1944 in Berlin, Wilhelmstrasse #102, at the end of an Amtschef conference, where the three above named agreed to confer about the problem which was being touched. The problem, as far as I heard the facts, concerned the following: Gruppenfuehrer Muller and Nebe were in negotiations with gentlemen of the Foreign Office on a note of the International Red Cross in which protest was raised against the shooting of English and possibly also American prisoners. Kaltenbrunner consulted Muller and Nebe in order to find out in what form one could best cover up the actually effected shootings in each individual case. Kaltenbrunner spoke of death resulting from bomb attacks, shooting while attempting to escape and while offering resistance. Each individual case was to be justified individually.

If I remember correctly these approximately 50 people who were shot had escaped from a camp near Breslau.

It was not even then possible for me to get a clear picture out of the bits of conversation since I was not familiar with the subject matter.

In 1944 on another occasion but also in the course of an Amtschef conference, I heard fragments of conversation between Kaltenbrunner and Muller. I remember distinctly the following remark of Kaltenbrunner:

> "All offices of the SD and the security police are to be informed that pogroms of the populace against English and American terror-fliers were not to be interferred with; on the contrary, this hostile mood is to be fostered".

Further, in 1944, towards the end of an Amtschef conference, upon Kaltenbrunner's return from an official trip to Vienna and Linz, he, Kaltenbrunner, told of his visits in the concentration camp Mauthausen and of his friend Ziereis who was commandant of that camp. Kaltenbrunner reported with pride that he had virtually himself, as higher SS and police leader in Vienna built up that camp and that it now was producing most valuable armament work, protected against air raids.

Toward the end of the war, especially after the 20th of July 1944, Kaltenbrunner became better acquainted with Hitler. He was especially friendly with Fegelein and his wife, the sister of Eva Braun. So powerful had Kaltenbrunner become toward the end that even Himmler feared him.

Himmler told me on the 13th of April 1945 when I asked him to receive the representative of the Jewish world congress, Mr. Storsch, from Stockholm

H1220-0160

"But how am I going to do that with Kaltenbrunner around, I shall then be completely at his mercy!"

This has been stated and sworn to by me today the 18th November 1945.

/s/ Walter Schellenberg

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th November 1945 in Nurnberg, Germany.

/s/ Whitney R. Harris
Lieutenant, USNR

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2990-PS

23 November 1945

I, L. DAVENPORT, S/Sgt., 32496587, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 2990-PS.

L. DAVENPORT
S/Sgt., 32496587

2990 PS

H1220-0161

Exhibit U.S.A 494
Filed Jan. 2, 1946

H1220-0162

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2992-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

I, Hermann Friedrich GRAEBE, declare under oath:

At Wiesbaden, on 10 November 1945 I made two statements describing as an eye-witness the execution of Jews on the former airport near DUBNO, Ukraine, and the herding together, illtreatment and killing of men, women and children of the former Ghetto at ROWNO, Ukraine.

By way of corollary to these statements I depose as follows:

1). The SS-man acting as the executioner on the edge of the pit during the shooting of Jewish men, women and children on the airport near DUBNO, wore a SS-uniform with a grey armband about 3 cm wide on the lower part of his sleeve with the letters "SD" in black on it, woven in or embroided.

2). SS-Sturmbannfuehrer Dr. PÜTZ was in charge of the carrying out of the operation (Aktion) at ROWNO during the night of 13th July 1942. I knew Dr. PÜTZ personally as the "Kommandeur der SP u. SD" (Commander of the Security Police and Security Service) of Rowno, for I had had several discussions with him with a view to preventing a pogrom against the Jews (Judenaktion) at Sdolbunow, Misotsch and Ostrog. Dr. PUTZ was introduced to me by the Area Commissioner Georg MARSCHALL. In addition I definitely remember that a nameplate was fixed on the outside of the door to his office bearing his name and rank.

On the morning of 14 July I recognized three or four SS-men in the Ghetto, whom I knew personally and who were all members of the Security Service in Rowno. These persons also wore the armband mentioned above. I cannot recall their names, but, in my opinion, the foreman Fritz Einsporn must know their names as, to my knowledge, he corresponded with them.

I make the foregoing statement in Wiesbaden, Germany, on 13 November 1945. I swear before God, that this is the absolute truth.

(S) Fr. GRAEBE

(t) HERMANN FRIEDRICH GRAEBE

2992 PS

H1220-0163

Before me, Homer B. CRAWFORD, being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared Hermann Friedrich GRAEBE, who, being by me duly sworn through the interpreter Elisabeth RADZIE-JEWSKA, made and subscribed the following statement:

I, Hermann Friedrich GRAEBE, declare under oath:

From september 1941 until January 1944 I was manager and engineer-in-charge of a branch office in SDOLBUNOW, Ukraine, of the Solingen building firm of Josef Jung. In this capacity it was my job to visit the building sites of the firm. Under contract to an Army Construction Office, the firm had orders to erect grain storage buildings on the former airport of DUBNO, Ukraine.

On 5 October 1942, when I visited the building office at DUBNO, my foreman Hubert MOENNIKES of 21 Aussenmuehlenweg, Hamburg-Haarburg, told me that in the vicinity of the site, Jews from Dubno had been shot in three large pits, each about 30 metres long and 3 meters deep. About 1500 persons had been killed daily. All of the 5000 Jews who had still been iving in Dubno before the pogrom were to be liquidated. As the shootings had taken place in his presence he was still much upset.

Thereupon I drove to the site, accompanied by MOENNIKES and saw near it great mounds of earth, about 30 meters long and 2 meters high. Several trucks stood in front of the mounds. Armed Ukrainian militia drove the people off the trucks under the supervision of an SS-man. The militia men acted as guards on the trucks and drove them to and from the pit. All these people had the regulation yellow patches on the front and back of their clothes, and thus could be recognized as Jews.

MOENNIKES and I went direct to the pits. Nobody bothered us. Now I heard rifle shots in quick succession, from behind one of the earth mounds. The people who had got off the trucks - men, women, and children of all ages - had to undress upon the orders of an SS-man, who carried a riding or dog whip. They had to put down their clothes in fixed places, sorted according to shoes, top clothing and underclothing. I saw a heap of shoes of about 800 to 1000 pairs, great piles of under-linen and clothing. Without screaming or weeping these people undressed, stood around in family groups, kissed each other, said farewells and waited for a sign from another SS-man, who stood near the pit, also with a whip in his hand. During the 15 minutes that I stood near the pit I heard no complaint or plea for mercy. I watched a family of about 8 persons, a man and woman, both about 50 with their children of about 1, 8 and 10, and two grown-up daughters of about 20 to 24. An old woman with snow-white hair was holding the one-year old child in her arms and singing to it, and tickling it. The child was cooing with delight. The couple were looking on with tears in their eyes. The father was holding the hand of a boy about 10 years old and speaking to him softly; the boy was fighting his tears. The father pointed toward the sky, stroked his head, and seemed to explain something to him. At that moment the SS-man at the pit shouted something to his comrade. The latter counted off about 20 persons and instructed them to go behind the earth mound. Among them was the family, which I have mentioned. I well remember a girl, slim and with black hair, who, as she passed close to me, pointed to herself and said, "23". I walked around the mound, and found myself confronted by a tremendous grave. People were closely wedged together and lying on top of each other so that only their heads were visible. Nearly all had blood running over their shoulders from their heads. Some of the people shot were still moving. Some were lifting their arms and turning their heads to show that they were still alive. The pit was already 2/3 full. I estimated that it already contained about 1000 people. I looked for the man who

H1220-0164

did the shooting. He was an SS-man, who sat at the edge of the narrow end of the pit, his feet dangling into the pit. He had a tommy gun on his knees and was smoking a cigarette. The people, completely naked, went down some steps which were cut in the clay wall of the pit and clambered over the heads of the people lying there, to the place to which the SS-man directed them. They lay down in front of the dead or injured people; some caressed those who were still alive and spoke to them in a low voice. Then I heard a series of shots. I looked into the pit and saw that the bodies were twitching or the heads lying already motionless on top of the bodies that lay before them. Blood was running from their necks. I was surprised that I was not ordered away, but I saw that there were two or three postmen in uniform nearby. The next batch was approaching already. They went down into the pit, lined themselves up against the previous victims and were shot. When I walked back, round the mound I noticed another truck-load of people which had just arrived. This time it included sick and infirm persons. An old, very thin woman with terribly thin legs was undressed by others who were already naked, while two people held her up. The woman appeared to be paralyzed. The naked people carried the woman around the mound. I left with MOENNIKES and drove in my car back to Dubno.

On the morning of the next day, when I again visited the site, I saw about 30 naked people lying near the pit - about 30 to 50 meters away from it. Some of them were still alive; they looked straight in front of them with a fixed stare and seemed to notice neither the chilliness of the morning nor the workers of my firm who stood around. A girl of about 20 spoke to me and asked me to give her clothes, and help her escape. At that moment we heard a fast car approach and I noticed that it was an SS-detail. I moved away to my site. 10 minutes later we hear shots from the vicinity of the pit. The Jews still alive had been ordered to throw the corpses into the pit; - then they had themselves to lie down in this to be shot in the neck.

I make the above statement at Wiesbaden, Germany, on 10th November 1945. I swear before God that this is the absolute truth.

Hermann Friedrich GRAEBE

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Wiesbaden, Germany, this 10 day of November 1945.

HOMER B. CRAWFORD
Major, AC
Investigator Examiner, War Crimes Branch

I, Elisabeth RADZIEJEWSKA, being first duly sworn, state: That I truly translated the oath administered by Major Homer B. CRAWFORD to Hermann Friedrich GRAEBE and that thereupon he made and subscribed the foregoing statement in my presence.

ELISABETH RADZIEJEWSKA
Interpreter

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Wiesbaden, Germany, this 10 day of November 1945.

HOMER B. CRAWFORD, Major, AC
Investigator Examiner, War Crimes Branch

H1220-0165

The Area Commissioner (Gebietskommissar)
ROWNO

SECRET

Ref.....

Messrs. JUNG

Rowno

The Jewish workers employed by your firm are not affected by the program (Aktion). You must transfer them to their new place of work by Wednesday, 15 July 1942 at the latest.

For the Area Commissioner

13/7.42

Beck

(Stamp)

Area Commissioner

Rowno

H1220-0166

Before me, Homer B. CRAWFORD, being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared Hermann Friedrich GRAEBE, who, being by me duly sworn through the interpreter Elisabeth RADZIE-JEWSKA, made and subscribed the following statement:

I, Hermann Friedrich GRAEBE, declare under oath:

From September 1941 until January 1944 I was manager and engineer-in-charge of a branch office in SDOLBUNOW, Ukraine, of the Solingen building firm of Josef Jung. In this capacity it was my job to visit the building sites of the firm. The firm had, among others, a site in ROWNO, Ukraine.

During the night of 13th July 1942 all inhabitants of the Rowno Ghetto, where there were still about 5000 Jews, were liquidated.

I would describe the circumstances of my being a witness of the dissolution of the Ghetto, and the carrying out of the pogrom (Aktion) during the night and the morning, as follows:

I employed for the firm, in ROWNO, in addition to Poles, Germans, and Ukrainians about 100 Jews from Sdolbunow, Ostrog, and Mysotch. The men were quartered in a building, 5 Bahnhofstrasse, inside the Ghetto, and the women in a house at the corner of Deutsche Strasse, 98.

On Saturday, 11 July 1942, my foreman, Fritz EINSPORN, told me of a rumor that on Monday all Jews in ROWNO were to be liquidated. Although the vast majority of the Jews employed by my firm in ROWNO were not natives of this town, I still feared that they might be included in this pogrom which had been reported. I therefore ordered EINSPORN at noon of the same day to march all the Jews employed by us - men as well as women - in the direction of SDOLBUNOW, about 12 km from ROWNO. This was done.

The Senior Jew (Judenrat) had learned of the departure of the Jewish workers of my firm. He went to see the Commanding Officer of the Rowno SIPO and SD, SS Major (SS Sturmbannfuehrer) Dr. PÜTZ, as early as the Saturday afternoon to find out whether the rumor of a forthcoming Jewish pogrom - which had gained further credence by reason of the departure of Jews of my firm - was true. Dr. PÜTZ dismissed the rumor as a clumsy lie, and for the rest had the Polish personnel of my firm in Rowno arrested. Einsporn avoided arrest by escaping from Sdolbunow. When I learned of this incident I gave orders that all Jews who had left Rowno were to report back to work in Rowno on Monday, 13 July 1942. On Monday morning I myself went to see the Commanding Officer, Dr. PÜTZ, in order to learn, for one thing, the truth about the rumored Jewish pogrom and secondly to obtain information on the arrest of the Polish office personnel. SS Major (SS-Sturmbannfuehrer) PÜTZ stated to me that no pogrom (Aktion) whatever was planned. Moreover such a pogrom would be stupid because the firms and the Reichsbahn would lose valuable workers.

An hour later I received a summons to appear before the Area Commissioner of ROWNO. His deputy, Stableiter and Cadet Officer (Ordensjunker) BECK, subjected me to the same question as I had undergone at the SD. My explanation that I had sent the Jews home for urgent delousing appeared plausible to him. He then told me - making me promise to keep it a secret - that a pogrom would in fact take place on the evening of Monday 13 July 1942. After lengthy negotiation I managed to persuade him to give me permission to take my Jewish workers to Sdolbunow - but only after the program had been carried out. During the night it would be up to me to

H1220-0167

protect the house in the Ghetto against the entry of Ukrainian militia and SS. As confirmation of the discussion he gave me a document, which stated that the Jewish employees of Messrs. Jung were not affected by the program. (Original attached).

On the evening of this day I drove to ROWNO and posted myself with Fritz EINSPORN in front of the house in the Bahnhofstrasse in which the Jewish workers of my firm slept. Shortly after 22.00 the Ghetto was encircled by a large SS detachment and about three times as many mem-gers of the Ukrainian militia. Then the electric arclights which had been erected in and around the Ghetto were switched on. SS and militia squads of 4 to 6 men entered or at least tried to enter the houses. Where the doors and windows were closed and the inhabitants did not open at the knocking, the SS men and militia broke the windows, forced the doors with beams and crowbars and entered the houses. The people living there were driven on to the street just as they were, regardless of whether they were dressed or in bed. Since the Jews in most cases refused to leave their houses and resisted, the SS and militia applied force. They finally succeeded, with strokes of the whip, kicks and blows with rifle butts in clearing the houses. The people were driven out of their houses in such haste that small children in bed had been left behind in several instances. In the street women cried out for their children and children for their parents. That did not prevent the SS from driving the people along the road, at running pace, and hitting them, until they reached a waiting freight train. Car after car was filled, and the screaming of women and children, and the cracking of whips and rifle shots resounded unceasingly. Since several families or groups had barricaded themselves in especially strong buildings, and the doors could not be forced with crowbars or beams, these houses were now blown open with handgrenades. Since the Ghetto was near the railroad tracks in Rowno, the younger people tried to get across the tracks and over a small river to get away from the Ghetto area. As this stretch of country was beyond the range of the electric lights, it was illuminated by signal rockets. All through the night these beaten, hounded and wounded people moved along the lighted streets. Women carried their dead children in their arms, children pulled and dragged their dead parents by their arms and legs down the road toward the train. Again and again the cries "Open the door!" "Open the door!" echoed through the Ghetto.

About 6 o'clock in the morning I went away for a moment, leaving behind Einsporn and several other German workers who had returned in the meantime. I thought the greatest danger was past and that I could risk it. Shortly after I left, Ukrainian militia men forced their way into 5 Bahnhofstrasse and brought 7 Jews out and took them to a collecting point inside the Ghetto. On my return I was able to prevent further Jews from being taken out. I went to the collecting point to save these 7 men. I saw dozens of corpses of all ages and both sexes in the streets I had to walk along. The doors of the houses stood open, windows were smashed. Pieces of clothing, shoes, stockings, jackets, caps, hats, coats, etc. were lying in the street. At the corner of a house lay a baby, less than a year old with his skull crushed. Blood and brains were spattered over the house wall and covered the area immediately around the child. The child was dressed only in a little shirt. The commander, SS Major Bütz, was walking up and down a row of about 80 - 100 male Jews who were crouching on the ground. He had a heavy dog whip in his hand. I walked up to him, showed him the written permit of Stabsleiter Beck and demanded the seven men whom I recognized among those who were crouching of the ground. Dr. Bütz was very furious about Beck's concession and nothing could persuade him to release the seven men. He made a motion with his hand encircling the square and said that anyone who was once here would not get away. Although he was very angry with Beck, he ordered me to take the people from 5 Bahnhofstrasse out of ROWNO by 8 o'clock at the latest. When I left

H1220-0168

Dr. Pütz, I noticed a Ukrainian farm cart, with two horse. Dead people with stiff limbs were lying on the cart. Legs and arms projected over the side boards. The cart was making for the freight train. I took the remaining 74 Jews who had been locked in the house to Sdolbunow.

Several days after the 13th of July 1942 the Area Commissioner of Sdolbunow, Georg Marschall, called a meeting of all firm managers, railroad superintendents, and leaders of the Organization Todt and informed them that the firms etc. should prepare themselves for the "resettlement" of the Jews which was to take place almost immediately. He referred to the program in ROWNO where all the Jews had been liquidated, i.e. had been shot near KOSTOLPOL.

I make the above statement in Wiesbaden, Germany, on 10 November 1945. I swear by God that this is the absolute truth.

HERMANN FRIEDRICH GRAEBE

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Wiesbaden, Germany this 10 day of November 1945.

HOMER B. CRAWFORD
Major, AC
Investigator Examiner,
War Crimes Branch

I, ELISABETH RADZIEJEWSKA, being first duly sworn, state: That I truly translated the oath administered by Major Homer B. CRAWFORD to Hermann Friedrich GRAEBE and that thereupon he made and subscribed the foregoing statement in my presence.

ELISABETH RADZIEJEWSKA
Interpreter

Subscribed and sworn before me at Wiesbaden, Germany, this 10 day of November 1945.

HOMER B. CRAWFORD
Major, AC
Investigator Examiner
War Crimes Branch, US Army

- - - -

CERTIFICAT OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 2992-PS

24 November 1945

I, BETTY D. RICHARDSON, P/O, W.R.N.S., 66370, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 2992-PS.

BETTY D. RICHARDSON
P.O., W.R.N.S.
66370

H1220-0169

USA Exhibit 190

TRANSLATION OF EXCERPT OF DOCUMENT PS 3012
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Copy of Copy

173

SPECIAL GROUP 4a

19 March 1943

SECRET

Personal

To all group leaders of the Security Service (SD)-Auxiliary groups.

It is the task of the Security Police and of the Security Service (SD) to discover all enemies of the Reich and fight against them in the interest of security, and in the zone of operations especially to guarantee the security of the army. Besides the annihilation of active opponents, all other elements who, by virtue of their opinions or their past, may appear active as enemies under favorable conditions, are to be eliminated (sind.. auszumerzen) through preventive measures. The Security Police carries out this task according to the general directives of the Führer with all the required toughness. Energetic measures are especially necessary in territories endangered by the activity of hostile gangs. The competence of the Security Police within the zone of operations is based on the Barbarossa-decrees. I deem the measures of the Security Police, carried out on a considerable scale during recent times, necessary for the two following reasons:

1) The situation at the front in my sector had become so serious that the population, partly influenced by Hungarians and Italians, who streamed back in chaotic condition, took openly position against us.

2) The strong expeditions of hostile gangs, who came especially from the forest of Bryansk, were another reason. Besides that, other revolutionary groups, formed by the population, appeared suddenly in all districts. The providing of arms evidently provided no difficulties at all. It would have been irresponsible, if we had observed this whole activity without acting against it. It is obvious that all such measures bring about some harshness. I want to take up the significant points of harsh measures:

1) The shooting of Hungarian Jews

2) The shooting of Agronoms

3) The shooting of children

4) The total burning down of villages

5) The "shooting, while trying to escape," (?) (Flüchten) of Security Service (SD) prisoners

Chief of Committment Group C confirmed once more the correctness of the measures taken, and expressed his recognition for the energetic actions.

ith regard to the current political situation, especially in he armament industry in the fatherland, the measures of the ecurity Police have to be subordinated to the greatest extent o the recruiting of labor for Germany. In the shortest possible ime, the Ukraine has to put at the disposal of the armament ndustry 1 million orkers, 500 of whom have to be sent from our erritory daily.

he work of the field groups has therefore to be changed as of

3012 PS

TRANSLATION OF EXCERPT OF DOCUMENT PS 3012
Continued

ıow. The following orders are given:

1) Special treatment is to be limited to a minimum

2) The listing of communist functionaries, activists and so on, is to take place by roster only for the time being, without arresting anybody. It is, for instance, no longer feasible to arrest all the close relatives of a member of the communist party. Although, members of the Komsomolz are to be arrested only, if they were active in a leading position.

3) The activity of the labor offices, respective of recruiting commissions, is to be supported to the greatest extent possible. It will not be possible always to refrain from using force. During a conference with the Chief of the Labor Commitment Staffs, an agreement was reached stating that wherever prisoners can be released, they should be put at the disposal of the Commissioner of the Labor Office. When searching (Uberholung) villages, resp. when it has become necessary to burn down a village, the whole population will be put at the disposal of the Commissioner by force.

4) As a rule, no more children will be shot.

5) The reporting of hostile gangs as well as drives against them is not affected hereby. All drives against these hostile gangs can only take place after my approval has been obtained.

6) The prisons have to be kept empty, as a rule. We have to be aware of the fact, that the Slavs will interpret all soft treatment on our part as weakness and that they will act accordingly right away. If we limit our harsh measures of security police through above orders for the time being, that is only done for the following reason. The most important thing is the recruiting of workers. No check of persons to be sent into the Reich will be made. No written certificates of political reliability check or similar things will be issued.

True copy
(signed): Bender
KVR

(signed): Christiansen
SS Major and C.O.

- -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF EXCERPT OF DOCUMENT NO. PS 3012

I, S/Sgt Paul W. Freedman, 33799122, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German Languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. PS 3012.

S/Sgt Paul W. Freedman
33799122

H1220-0170

USA Exhibit 488 Filed 22 Nov 45

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 3033-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

I, Walter SCHELLENBERG, being sworn, declare:

The "SIPO and SD" was composed of the GESTAPO, KRIPO and SD. In 1943-45 the GESTAPO had a membership of about 40,000 to 50,000; the KRIPO had a membership of about 15,000; and the SD had a membership of about 3,000. In common usage, and even in orders and decrees the term "SD" was used as an abbreviation for the term "SIPO and SD". In most such cases actual executive action was carried out by personnel of the GESTAPO rather than of the SD or the KRIPO. In occupied territories members of the GESTAPO frequently wore SS uniforms with SD insignia. New members of the GESTAPO and the SD were taken on a voluntary basis. This has been stated and sworn to by me today the 21st day of November 1945.

/s/ Walter Schellenberg.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of November 1945 in Nuernberg Germany.

/s/ Whitney R. Harris
Lt. USNR

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 3033-PS

22 November 1945.

I, WOLFGANG E. THORMANN, M/Sgt. AUS, 33,779.426, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document 3033-PS.

WOLFGANG E. THORMANN
M/Sgt. AUS
33,779,426

3033 PS

H1220-0171

H1220-0172

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 3051-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

First Document: (Translator's note: sheet of paper approximately 4 inches by 6 inches, containing pencil notes as follows:)

General Field Marshal
has noted.

initials illegible
20 Nov.

I.A. (by order)
initials illegible
15 Nov 38

Second Document:

C O P Y

II
I. Teletype

Berlin, 10 November 1938

1) To all Headquarters and Stations of the State Police.

2) To all Sections and Sub-sections of the SD.

Urgently to be submitted!

Re: Measures against Jews.

Following my order of tonight, I explicitly point out that looting will be barred under all circumstances by using corresponding measures.

Looters are to be arrested. For more details, instructions will be given by me.

The Reich "Ministry of Justice" (Reichsjustizministerium) has instructed all Public Prosecutors to put at the disposal of the State Police the prisons to hold the arrested Jews.

In addition, the Reich Ministry of Justice asks that in no case are orders to be issued against persons who may have been arrested during the action.

Finally, the Reich Ministry of Justice has instructed the Public Prosecutors not to proceed in any interrogation on matters of the Jewish actions (Judenaktionen).

All this exclusively for your information.

The Chief of the Security Police

/s/ Heydrich

3051 PS

Third Document:

C O P Y

Berlin, 10 November 1938.

Chief of the Security Police

I. Teletype

To all Headquarters of the State Police.

Referring to my teletype instructions, I instruct you once more that whenever, during the protest action, looting has occurred, you should proceed ruthlessly, by intensive interrogations, to establish the persons guilty and to secure the objects of the looting.

I ask you to inform me by 11 November 1938, at 8 AM, by telegram, all cases of looting known to you, indicating just the facts and the guilty persons if found.

Before turning over these persons to the examining judge, you must get my instructions.

If necessary, the Kripo can be used to clear up the facts.

Chief of the Security Police

/s/ Heydrich

Fourth Document:

SECRET

Copy of Teletype from Munich, 10 November 1938, 1:20 AM.

To all
Headquarters and Stations of the State Police.

To all
Districts and Sub-districts of the SD.

Urgent! Submit immediately to the
Chief or his deputy!

Re:
Measures against Jews tonight.

Because of the attempt on the life of the Secretary of the Legation vom Rath in Paris tonight, 9-10 November 1938, demonstrations against Jews are to be expected throughout the Reich. The following instructions are given on how to treat these events:

1) The Chiefs of the State Police, or their deputies, must get in telephonic contact with the political leaders (Gauleitung oder Kreisleitung) who have jurisdiction over their districts and have to arrange a joint meeting with the appropriate inspector or commander of the Order Police (Ordnungspolizei) to discuss the organization of the demonstrations. At these discussions the political leaders have to be informed that the German Police has received from the Reichsfuehrer SS and Chief of the German Police the following instructions, in accordance with which the political leaders should adjust their own measures.

a) Only such measures should be taken which do not involve danger to German life or property. (For instance synagogues are to be burned down only when there is no danger of fire to the surroundings).

b) Business and private apartments of Jews may be destroyed but not looted. The police is instructed to supervise the execution of this order and to arrest looters.

c) On business streets, particular care is to be taken that non-Jewish business should be protected from damage.

d) Foreigners, even Jews, are not to be molested.

2) The demonstrations which are going to take place should not be hindered by the police provided that the instructions quoted above in section 1 are carried out. The police has only to supervise compliance with the instructions.

3) Upon receipt of this telegram, in all synagogues and offices of the Jewish communities the available archives should be seized by the police, to forestall destruction during the demonstrations. This refers only to valuable historical material, not to new lists of taxes, etc. The archives are to be turned over to the competent SD offices.

4) The direction of the measures of the Security Police concerning the demonstrations against Jews is vested with the organs of the State Police, inasmuch as the inspectors of the Security Police are not issuing their own orders. In order to carry out the measures of the Security Police, officials of the Criminal Police as well as members of the SD of the "Verfuegungstruppe" and the allgemeinen SS may be used.

5) Inasmuch as in the course of the events of this night the employment of officials used for this purpose would be possible, in all districts as many Jews, especially rich ones, are to be arrested as can be accommodated in the existing prisons (Haftraeumen). For the time being only healthy men not too old are to be arrested. Upon their arrest, the appropriate concentration camps should be contacted immediately, in order to confine them in these camps as fast as possible. Special care should be taken that the Jews arrested in accordance with these instructions are not mistreated.

6) The contents of this order are to be forwarded to the appropriate inspectors and commanders of the Ordnungspolizei and to the districts of the SD (SD-Oberabschnitte und SD-Unterabschnitte), adding that the Reichsfuehrer SS and Chief of the German Police ordered this police measure. The Chief of the Ordnungspolizei has given the necessary instructions to the Ordnungspolizei, including the fire brigade. In carrying out the ordered measures, the closest harmony should be assured between the Sicherheitspolizei and the Ordnungspolizei.

The receipt of this telegram is to be confirmed by the Chiefs of the State Police or their deputies by telegram to the Gestapo, care of SS Standartenfuehrer Mueller.

/s/ Heydrich,
SS Gruppenfuehrer.

Fifth Document:

C O P Y

Teletype

To all Headquarters of the State Police
" " Districts and Sub-districts of the SD.

H1220-0174

Protest actions are stopped (see information of press and radio).

An increased patrol activity is to be instituted for the coming night in cooperation with the Order Police (Ordnungspolizei).

Actions still taking place should be barred. However, the justified indignation of the population should be taken into consideration.

Ruthless proceedings should be taken against looters.

The arrests should be continued without restriction and exclusively by the Staatspolizei (leit) stellen.

Chief of the Security Police

/s/ Heydrich

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 3051-PS

25 November 1945

I, DR. FELIX EDWARD SHARTON, X-046312, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 3051-PS.

FELIX EDWARD SHARTON
X-046312

H1220-0175

Exhibit USA 508
Filed Jan. 2, 1946

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 3058-PS
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL.

The General Field Marshal has been informed. No steps are to be taken.

By Order
Roe (?)
15. 11. 38

The Chief of the
Security Police
LL B 4 - 5716/38 g

Berlin SW 11, 11 Nov. 1938
Prinz-Albrecht Strasse 8
Tel. A 2 Flora 0040.

P. 1 of
original

SECRET

Express letter

To:

The Prime Minister
Generla Field Marshal Goering. For the attention of Dr. Gritzbach
Secretary to the Ministry,

Berlin W 8,
Leipzieger Str. 3.

Subject: Action against the Jews.

The reports of the State Police offices which have so far been received up to 11. 11. 1938 the following general impression:

In numerous cities, looting of Jewish shops and business premises has occured. In order to avoid further looting, stron action was taken in all cases. 174 persons were arrested for looting.

The extent of the destruction of Jewish shops and housed cannot yet be verified by figures. The figures given in the reports: 815 shops destroyed, 171 dwelling-houses set on fire or destroyed, only indicate a fraction of the actual damage caused, as far as arson is concerned. Due to the urgency of the reporting, the reports received to date are entirely limited.to general statements such as " numerous " or " most shops destroyed ". Therefore the figures given must have been exceeded considerably.

191 Synagogues were set on fire, and another 76 completely destroyed. In addition 11 parish halls, (GEMEINDEHAUSER) cemetery chapels and similar buildings were set on fire and 3 more completely destroyed.

20,000 Jews were arrested, also 7 Aryans and 3 foreigners. The latter were arrested for their ownsafety.

36 deaths were reported and those seriously injured were also numbered at 36. Those killed and injured are Jews. One Jew is still missing. The Jews killed include one Polish national, and those injured include 2 Poles.

(Signed) Heydrich K.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 3058-PS

26 November, 1945

I, ENID M. STANDRING, P/O WRNS, 52012, hereby certify that I am thoroughly familiar with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 3058-PS.

ENID M. STANDRING
P/O WRENS, 52012

3058 PS

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 3343-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

"Speeches and Essays" (Reden und Aufsaetze) of
Hermann Goering, Munich 1939, page 102.
Excerpt from the speech delivered at the labor-meeting
of the Prussian State Counsel on June 18, 1934

"The creation of the Secret State Police was also a necessity. You may recognize the importance attributed to this instrument of state security from the fact that the Prime Minister himself has made himself head of this department of the administration because it is just the observation of all currents directed against the new state which is of fundamental importance."

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 3343-PS

8 December 1945

I, J. B. ROBINSON, X-046350, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 3343-PS.

J. B. ROBINSON
X-046350.

3343 PS

H1220-0177

Read Dec 45

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 3344-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Excerpt from the Befehlsblatt of the Chief of the Security Police and the SD, Berlin 7 September 1942, No. 39, page 249

"Already before the taking over of power, the SD had added its part to the success of the National Socialist Revolution. After the taking over of power the Security Police and the SD have borne the responsibility for the inner security of our Reich and have paved the way for a powerful fulfillment of National Socialism against all resistance."

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 3344-PS

Dec. 8, 1945.

I, J. B. ROBINSON, X-046350, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the German and English languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of document no. 3344-PS.

J. B. ROBINSON
X-046350

3344 PS

H1220-0178

Exhibit USA 499
Filed Jan 2, 1946

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 3360-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Secret State Police

State Police Station Nuernberg-Fuerth

Teletype Substation FS No.

Accepted
Day Month Year Time
12 February 1944

Space for Receiving Stamp
Inspector.....
Received 14 February 1944
No. 0544

from by
Transmitted

Day Month Year Time

To By

RSHA Roman 4 F 1 45/44

The border Inspector-general.

Urgent - Submit immediately. -

Treatment of recaptured escaped eastern laborers (Ost-arbeiter). By order of the RFSS all recaptured escaped eastern laborers without exception are to be sent to concentration camps, effective immediately. In regard to reporting to RFSS, I request only one report by teletype to section Roman 4 D.-(Foreign laborers) on 10 March 1944 as to how many of such male or female eastern laborers were turned over to a concentration camp, between today and 10 March 1944. The usual monthly report, as per decree of 27 May 1943, concerning eastern laborers sent to concentration camps, to section Roman 4 D 5. Also as per decree of 15 December 1943 - S-Roman 4 D (Foreign laborers)- 479/42. Prescribed monthly statistical report of the fight against .....above file number. In addition, a report is to be made to me quarterly - for the first time on 5 respectively 10 March 1944- for the first time by 10 March 1944 to the RSHA, of the total number of foreign laborers present in the border sector who as border commuters (Grenzgaenger) in the compass of small border traffic cross the border to their place of (work?) situated in the Reich.

3360 PS

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT

7 December 1945

I, VIRGINIA von SCHON, X 046318, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document.

VIRGINIA von SCHON - X 046318

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 3363-PS
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL

COPY

Page 1 The Chief of the Security Police
PP (II) - 288/39 secret

Berlin, 21 September 1939

Special Delivery Letter

To
The Chiefs of all detail groups (Einsatzgruppen) of the Security Police.

Concerning: The Jewish problem in the occupied zone.

I refer to the conference held in Berlin today, and again point out that the planned joint measures (i.e. the ultimate goal) are to be kept strictly secret.

Distinction must be made between
(1) the ultimate goal (which requires a prolonged period of time) and
(2) the sectors leading to fulfillment of the ultimate goal, (each of which will be carried out in a short term.)
The planned measures require thorough preparation both in technique and in the economic aspect.
Obviously the tasks at hand cannot be laid down in detail from here. The following instructions and directives serve at the same time for the purpose of urging chiefs of the detail groups to practical consideration of problems.

I.

The first prerequisite for the ultimate goal is first of all, the concentration of the Jews from the country to the larger cities.

This is to be carried out speedily.
In doing so distinction must be made:
(1) between the zones of Danzig and West Prussia, Poznan, Eastern Upper Silesia;
and
(2) the other occupied zones.

If possible, the zone mentioned under item 1 shall be cleared completely of Jews, or at least the aim should be to form as few concentration centers as possible.

In the zones mentioned under item 2, there shall be established as few concentration points as possible so that future measures may be accomplished more easily. One must keep in mind that only such cities are chosen as concentration points which are located either at railroad junctions or at least also a railroad.

On principle, all Jewish communities under 500 heads are to be dissolved and to be transferred to the nearest concentration center.

This decree does not count for the zone of detail group I, which is located East of Cracow and bounded by Olkanica, Jaroslaw, the new demarcation line and the previous Polish - Slovakian border. Within this zone merely an improvised census of Jews should be carried out. Furthermore, Councils of Jewish Elders as discussed below are to be set up.

- 1 -

3363 PS

H1220-0180

H1220-0181

II.

Councils of Jewish Elders.

(1) In each Jewish community, a Council of Jewish Elders is to be set up which, as far as possible, is to be composed of the remaining influential personalities and rabbis. The Council is to be composed of 24 male Jews (depending on the size of the Jewish community.)

It is to be made fully responsible (in the literal sense of the word) for the exact execution according to terms of all instructions released or yet to be released.

(2) In case of sabotage of such instructions, the Councils are to be warned of severest measures.

(3) The Jewish Councils are to take an improvised census of the Jews of their area,possibly divided into generations (according to age)

a) up to 16 years of age,
b) from 16 to 20 years of age,
c) and those above and also according to the principal vocations -

and they are to report the results in the shortest possible time.

(4) The Councils of Elders are to be made acquainted with the time and date of the evacuation, the evacuation possibilities and finally the evacuation routes. They are,then, to be made personally responsible for the evacuation of the Jews from the country.

The reason to be given for the concentration of the Jews to the cities is that Jews have most decisively participated in sniper attacks and plundering.

(5) The Councils of Elders of the concentration centers are to be made responsible for the proper housing of the Jews to be brought in from the country. The concentration of Jews in the cities for general reasons of security will probably bring about orders to forbid Jews to enter certain wards of that city altogether, and that in consideration of economic necessity they cannot for instance leave the ghetto, they cannot go out after a designated evening hour, etc.

(6) The Council of Elders is also to be made responsible for the adequate maintenance of the Jews on the transport to the cities.

No scruples are to be voiced, if the migrating Jews take with them all their movable possessions, as far as that is technically at all possible.

(7) Jews who do not comply with the order to move into cities are to be given a short additional period of grace when there is good reason. They are to be warned of strictest penalty if they should not comply by the appointed time.

III.

<u>All necessary measures, on principle, are always to be taken up in closest agreement and collaboration with the German civil administration and the competent local authorities.</u>

In the execution of this plan, care must be taken that economic security suffer no harm in the occupied zones.

(1) The needs of the army, should particularly be kept in mind e.g. it will not be possible to avoid leaving behind here and there some Jews engaged in trade who absolutely must be left behind for the maintenance of the troops, for lack of any other way out. In such cases, the immediate aryanization of these plants is to be planned for and the emigration of the Jews is to be completed later in agreement with the competent local German administrative authorities.

H1220-0182

Page 3 (2) For the preservation of German economic interests in the occupied territories it is self understood that Jewish war and ordinary industries and factories and those important to the 4-Year Plan must be kept going for the time being.

In these cases also, immediate Aryanization must be planned for and the emigration of the Jews must be completed later.

(3) Finally, the food situation in the occupied territories must be taken into consideration. For instance, as far as possible, real estate of Jewish settlers should be provisionally entrusted to the care of neighboring German or even Polish peasants to be worked by them in order to insure harvesting of the crops still in the fields, or cultivation.

In regard to this important question contact should be made with the agricultural experts of the (C.d.Z.).

(4) In all cases in which a conformity of interests of the Security Police (Sicherheitspolizei) on the one hand, and the German civil administration on the other hand, can be reached,

I am to be informed of the individual measures in question as quickly as possible before their execution and my decision is to be awaited.

H1220-0183

H1220-0184

IV.

The Chiefs of the detail groups (Einsatzgruppen) are to report to me continuously on the following matters:

(1) Numerical survey on the Jews present in their territories (if possible according to the above mentioned classification.)

The member of Jews who are evacuated from the country and those who are already in cities are to be listed separately.

(2) Names of cities which have been designated as concentration points.

(3) The time set for the Jews to be evacuated to the cities.

(4) Survey of all Jewish war and ordinary industries and factories or those important to the 4-Year Plan in their territory.

If possible the following should be specified:

a) Kind of factory (also statement on possible reconversion of factory to really vital or war-important factories or those important to the 4-Year Plan);

b) which factories should be most urgently organized (in order to avoid loss); what kind of organisation is suggested? Germans or Poles, (the decision depends on the importance of the factory);

c) number of Jews working in these factories (include leading positions).

Will it be possible to keep the factory going after the Jews have been removed or will German or Polish workers respectively have to be assigned for that purpose? To what extent?

If Polish workers have to be used, care should be taken that they are mainly taken from the former German provinces in order to somewhat ease the problem there. These questions can only be solved by incorporation and participation of the labor offices (Arbeitsaemter) which have been set up.

V.

Page 4

For the fulfillment of the goal set, I expect the full cooperation of all forces of the Security Police (Sicherheitspolizei) and the Security Service (Sicherheitsdienst).

The Chiefs of the neighboring detail groups shall immediately establish contact with each other in order to be able to cover completely the territories in question.

VI.

The High Command of the Army (OKH); the commissioner for the 4-Year Plan, (c/o State Secretary Neumann) (Staatssekretaer); the Reich Minister of the interior (c/o State Secretary Stuckart); the Reich Ministry for Food and Economy (fuer Ernaehrung und Wirtschaft) (c/o State Secretary Landfrie(d)); as well as the Chief of the civil administration of the occupied territories have received copies of this decree.

signed: Heydrich

Certified:
signed: Schnidt
Office employe.

Responsible for
correct copy
signed: signature

Major on the General Staff (Major i. G.)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT

8. December 1945

I, WANDA S. TIESZEN, X 046265, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document.

WANDA S. TIESZEN

X 046265

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT R-102
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Exhibit USA
Referred to
21 Dec 45

(Rubber Stamp)

TOP SECRET

(GEHEIME REICHSACHE)

100 copies

Copy No. 42.

R ~~110~~ 102

H1220-0186

H1220-0187

ACTIVITY AND SITUATION REPORT NO. 6.
OF THE TASK FORCES (EINSATZGRUPPEN)
OF THE SECURITY POLICE AND THE SD IN THE U.S.S.R.

(Time covered by report: 1-31 October 1941)

H1220-0188

Table of Contents

		Page
I.	Stations.	1
II.	Activities.	
	A. Eastern Territory (Ostland)	
	a.) Partisan activity and counteraction	1
	b.) Situation in Leningrad	2
	c.) Jews	7
	B. White Ruthenia.	
	a.) Partisan activity and counteraction	8
	b.) Arrests and executions of communists, officials and criminals	11
	c.) Jews	12
	d.) Enemy propaganda activity	14
	e.) Material seized	15
	C. Ukraine	
	a.) Partisan activity and counteraction	16
	b.) Arrests and executions of communists, officials and criminals	17
	c.) Jews	18
	d.) Enemy propaganda activity	19
	e.) Material seized	20
III.	Economy, Commerce and Culture.	
	A. White Ruthenia	
	a.) Economy and commerce	20
	b.) Supplies and provisions	21
	c.) Agriculture	21
	d.) Culture - Church	22
	B. Ukraine	
	a.) Economy and commerce	23
	b.) Supplies and provisions	24
	c.) Agriculture	25
	d.) Culture	
	1. Schools	25
	2. Church	26
IV.	Attitude of foreign groups	
	A. White Ruthenians	
	Attitude towards Germanism	27
	B. Ukranians	
	a.) Attitude towards Germanism	28
	b.) Tendencies to autonomy	29
	c.) Attitude towards Bolshevism	29
V.	The German Racial Group in the area around Landau.	30

H1220-0189

(Page 1 to Page 2 - line 5)

I. STATIONS.

During the period covered by this report the stations of the Task Forces of the Security Police and the SD have changed only in the Northern Sector.

The present stations are:

Task Force A: since 7 October 1941 Krasnowardeisk.
Task Force B: continues in Smolensk.
Task Force C: since 27 September 1941 in Kiew.
Task Force D: since 27 September 1941 in Nikolajew.

The Action and Special Commandos (Einsatz und Sonder Commandos) which are attached to the Task Force continue on the march with the advancing troops into the sectors which have been assigned to them.

II. ACTIVITIES.

A. Eastern Territory (i.e. Baltic area)

a) Partisan activity and counteraction.

The activity of the Bolshevist partisans in area of task force A has quietened down somewhat. Nevertheless, Intelligence work has been further extended through the dispatching civilian agents, and the enlistment of the village elders and of the population. The results of the preliminary intelligence work served as a basis for several actions in the active combatting of the partisans. From a captured activity report of a partisan group it can be ascertained that the partisans anticipate in view of the approaching winter season that they will not be able to hold out longer than the middle of November.

****

(Page 7 line 7 to Page 14 line 14)

c) Jews. In 1940 there were in Estonia approximately 4,500 Jews almost exclusively in Reval, Dorpat, Narwa and Pernau. There were only a few Jews in the country districts. After the occupation of the Eastern territory by German troops there were still approximately 2000 Jews. The larger part had left the country in an easterly direction together with the Soviet authorities and the Red Army.

Spontaneous demonstrations against Jewry followed by pogroms on the part of the population against the remaining Jews have not been recorded, on account of the lack of adequate indoctrination.

However, the Estonian Protective Corps (Selbtschutz), formed at the time of the entry of the Wehrmacht, immediately started a comprehensive arrest action of all Jews. This action was under the direction of the task force of the Security Police and the SD.

The measures taken were:

1. Arrest of all male Jews over sixteen.

2. Arrest of all Jewesses from 16-20 years, who lived in Reval and environs and were fit for work; these were employed in peat cutting.

3. Comprehensive detention in the synagogue of all Jewesses living in Dorpot and its environs.

4. Arrest of the Jews and Jewesses fit for work in Pernau and environs,

5. Registration of all Jews according to age, sex, and capacity for work for the purpose of their detention in a camp is being prepared.

The male Jews over 16 were executed with the exception of doctors and the elders. At the present time this action is still in progress. After completion of this action there will remain only 500 Jewesses and children in the Eastern territory.

As an immediate action the following has been ordered by the task force of the Security Police and the SD:

1. Identification of all Jews.

2. The prohibition to carry on a public trade.

3. Prohibition of use of sidewalks and public transportation as well as of visits to theaters, cinemas and restaurants.

4. Prohibition of attendance at schools.

5. Seizure of all Jewish property.

B. WHITE RUTHENIA

a) Partisan activity and Counteraction.

Contrary to the situation in the North sector the activity of the partisans in the area of task force B has increased slightly. In Welikij Luki alone 19 reports of attacks by partisans were received. However, the main weight of partisan activity lately has been shifting over to the perpetration of acts of sabotage. It has been noted that the strongest groups divide themselves into smaller ones. This results in a better camouflage and mobility. How far this camouflage goes, is shown by three cases where partisans married into three villages in order to appear unsuspected. Furthermore Red Army men were unmasked as partisans; they had obtained certificates surreptitiously from units of the Wehrmacht showing them to be unsuspected as political prisoners who were to be left at large. When interrogated by the Action Commandos of the Security Police and the SD, they admitted after long denials that they had received the order to pass themselves off as political prisoners or as forced laborers and to take up the fight again as partisans behind the front.

Again and again it can be observed that the population refuses to support the partisans and in several instances they have even acted actively against the partisans if by this action the destruction of their property could be prevented.

In several actions against smaller partisan groups, a number of partisans would be shot.

At Choslawitschi 4 partisans who had shot at a German soldier were apprehended and liquidated.

Southeast of Demidow, five partisans were captured after a search of the forests; they admitted to have killed 14 German soldiers. They were liquidated.

In several actions northwest of Welish 27 partisans were apprehended and shot.

In the village Michalowo, after careful reconnaissance through civilian agents, 8 partisans were surprised in a house by the same Commando of the Security Police and the SD, they were arrested and hanged the next day

in this particularly partisan-infested village.

The president of the District Region Soviets in Tarenitsch and his secretary were shot because of their connections with partisans.

During an action approximately 70 kilometers south of Mogilew, 25 Armenians, Kirghizs and Mongols were apprehended with false identification papers with which they tried to conceal the fact that they belonged to a partisan group. They were liquidated.

In the same district two partisan leaders were captured and shot.

An Action Commando of the Security Police and the SD shot 3 partisans at Iwniki who shortly before capture had thrown their weapons into a brook.

In Wultschina 8 juveniles were arrested as partisans and shot. They were inmates of a children's home. They had collected weapons which they hid in the woods. Upon search the following were found: 3 heavy machine guns, 15 rifles, several thousand rounds of ammunition, several hand grenades, and several packages of poison gas Ebrit.

b) Arrests and executions of Communists, Officials and Criminals.

A further large part of the activity of the Security Police was devoted to the combatting of Communists and criminals. A special Commando in the period covered by this report executed 63 officials, NKVD agents and agitators.

In the vicinity of the Tytschinino railway station 4 girls were shot because they attempted to derail a train by loosening the fish-plates.

Three communist officials and one Politruk were liquidated at Gorodnia.

18 persons were executed at Mogilew; they had acted as political officials and Politruks. Weapons were found in their possession.

An Action Commando convicted a member of the Supreme Council of the White Russian Soviet Republic of arson in Witsbsk. He was shot.

Blood-Cellar in Tschernigow — In the NKVD building in Tschernigow a blood cellar was discovered. It was soundproof and lightproof. One room served as the place for executions. The wall was covered with boards serving as butts with sawdust strewn in front of it which was completely soaked with blood.

Lunatics — The Red Troops had opened the insane asylum at their departure and had armed some of the inmates. 21 insane persons were apprehended in the meantime and liquidated. In Minsk 632 and in Mogliew 836 persons were shot.

In Mogilew in addition 33 looters were executed.

The liquidations for the period covered by this report have reached a total of 37,180 persons.

c) Jews.

Now as ever it is to be noted that the population on their own part refrains from any action against Jews. It is true that the population reports collectively of the terror of the Jews to which they were exposed during the time of the Soviet regime, or they complain about new enroachments of the Jews, but nevertheless, they are not prepared to take part in any pogroms.

All the more vigorous are the actions of the task forces of the Sec-

H1220-0191

urity Police and the SD against the Jews who make it necessary that steps be taken against them in different spheres.

In Gorodnia 165 Jewish terrorists and in Tschenrigow 19 Jewish Communists were liquidated. 8 more Jewish communists were shot at Beresna.

It was experienced repeatedly that the Jewish women showed an especially obstinate behaviour. For this reason 28 Jewesses had to be shot in Krugoje and 337 at Mogilew.

In Borissow 321 Jewish saboteurs and 118 Jewish looters were executed.

In Bobruisk 380 Jews were shot who had engaged to the last in incitment and horror propaganda (Hetz-und Greuelpropaganda)against the German army of occupation.

In Tatarsk the Jews had left the Ghetto of their own accord and returned to their old home quarters, attempting to expel the Russians who had been quartered there in the meantime. All male Jews as well as 3 Jewesses were shot.

In Sadrudubs the Jews offered some resistance against the establishment of a Ghetto so that 272 Jews and Jewesses had to be shot. Among them was a political Commissar.

Mogilew

In Mogilew too, the Jews attempted to sabotage their removal to the Ghetto. 113 Jews were liquidated.

Moreover four Jews were shot on account of refusal to work and 2 Jews Wit were shot because they had illtreated wounded German soldiers and because they did not wear the prescribed markings.

In Talka 222 Jews were shot for anti-German propaganda and in Marina Gorka 996 Jews were shot because they had sabotaged orders issued by the German occupation authorities.

At Schklow 627 more Jews were shot, because they had participated in acts of sabotage.

Witebsk On account of the extreme danger of an epidemic, a beginning was made to liquidate the Jews in the ghetto at Witebsk. This involved approximately 3000 Jews.

****

(Page 16 line 7 to page 19 line 10)

C. UKRAINE.

a) Partisan activity and counteraction.

Although partisan activity in the south sector is very strong too, there is nevertheless the impression that spreading and effective partisan activity are strongly affected by the flight of higher partisan leaders and by the lack of initiative of the subordinate leaders who have remained behind. Only in one case a commando of the Security Police and the SD succeeded in a fight with partisans in shooting the Secretary of the Communist Party for the administration district of Nikolajew-Cherson, who was at the time Commissar of a partisan group for the district Nikolajew-Cherson-Krim.

The leader of a partisan group of five was captured after an exchange of shots near Odessa. He had the task of spotting artillery positions and of reporting them to a Soviet command post.

H1220-0192

An action against partisans near Kostromka resulted in the arrest of 16 persons, among them a Politruk, a Unit leader of an anihilation brigade as well as 3 communist revolutionaries.

The Jew Herschko Salomon, who had belonged to a parachute Defense-Assault battalion, was located at the city hospital in Nikolajew. The screening of PWs resulted in the discovery of 3 Jews who were members of a partisan company.

In Belabanowka the former president of the village soviet, who had attempted to form a partisan group of his own, was arrested.

Furthermore a member of the Polit Bureau and president of a workers union, at present organiser of partisan groups, was arrested and liquidated.

14 partisans were shot at Kiew.

In the course of an action at Cherson 2 persons were apprehended who attempted to carry information behind the Bolschevik lines. At the same time the leader of a band of partisans was shot after a lengthy fight.

b) Arrests and Executions of Communists and Officials.

The search for leading communists resulted in the arrest of Kaminski, former GPU chief of Cherson. In the years 1919/21 he had carried out the liquidation of the Czarist officers. The head of the prison work shops of the NKVD was also caught.

In Kiew a number of NKVD officials and political commissars were rendered innocuous.

c) Jews.

The embitterment of the Ukrainian population against the Jews is extremely great because they are thought responsible for the explosions in Kiew. They are also regarded as informers and agents of the NKVD, who started the terror against the Ukrainian people. As a measure of retaliation for the arson at Kiew, all Jews were arrested and altogether 33,771 Jews were executed on the 29th and the 30th September. Money, valuables and clothing were secured and put at the disposal of the National-Socialist League for Public Welfare (NSV) for the equipment of the National Germans (Volksdeutschen) and partly put at the disposal of the provisional city administration for distribution to the needy population.

Shitomir

In Shitomir 3145 Jews had to be shot, because from experience they have to be regarded as bearers of Bolshevik propaganda and saboteurs.

Oherson

In Cherson 410 Jews were executed as a measure of retaliation for acts of sabotage. Especially in the area east of the Dnjepr the solution of the Jewish question has been taken up energetically by the task forces of the Security Police and the SD. The areas newly occupied by the Commandos were purged of Jews. In the course of this action 4891 Jews were liquidated. At other places the Jews were marked and registered. This rendered it possible to put at the disposal of the Wehrmacht for urgent later, Jewish worker groups up to 1000 persons.

****

H1220-0193

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. R-102

22 November 1945.

I, MARTIN L. LOWENTHAL, Tec 5, 33378374, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a correct and true translation (Partial) of Document No. R-102.

MARTIN L. LOWENTHAL,
Tec 5, 33378374.

H1220-0194

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT R-110
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Stamp: Personal Staff Reichsfuehrer SS
Document Administration,
Secret, ref. no. 212/21

The Reichsführer SS
Personal Staff
Diary No. 48/16/43 g
Bra/Bn

Field Hq
10 August 1943

Secret

To all Senior Executive SS- and Police Officers
(Höheren SS- und Polizeiführer)

At the request of the Reichsführer SS I am sending you the enclosed order, with the request that the Chief of the Regular Police (Ordnungspolizei) and of the Security Police be informed; they are to make this instruction known to their subordinate offices verbally.

In addition the Reichsführer SS requests that the Gauleiters concerned be informed verbally of this order.

1 encl.

Brand
SS - Obersturmbanufuehrer

The Reichsführer-SS
RF/Bn 48/16/43 g

Field Hq
10 August 1943

Secret.

It is not the task of the Police to interfere in clashes (Auseinandersetzungen) between Germans and English and American terror fliers who have bailed out.

H. Himmler

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. R-110

8 November 1945.

I, BETTY RICHARDSON, P/O, WRNS, 66370, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. R-110.

BETTY RICHARDSON,
P/O, WRNS,
66370.

H1220-0195

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT R-110
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Stamp: Personal Staff Reichsfuehrer SS
Document Administration,
Secret, ref. no. 212/21

The Reichsführer SS
Personal Staff
Diary No. 48/16/43 g
Bra/Bn

Field Hq
10 August 1943

Secret

To all Senior Executive SS- and Police Officers
(Höheren SS- und Polizeiführer)

At the request of the Reichsführer SS I am sending you the enclosed order, with the request that the Chief of the Regular Police (Ordnungspolizei) and of the Security Police be informed; they are to make this instruction known to their subordinate offices verbally.

In addition the Reichsführer SS requests that the Gauleiters concerned be informed verbally of this order.

1 encl.

Brand
SS - Obersturmbanufuehrer

The Reichsführer-SS
RF/Bn 48/16/43 g

Field Hq
10 August 1943

Secret.

It is not the task of the Police to interfere in clashes (Auseinandersetzungen) between Germans and English and American terror fliers who have bailed out.

H. Himmler

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. R-110

8 November 1945.

I, BETTY RICHARDSON, P/O, WRNS, 66370, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. R-110.

BETTY RICHARDSON,
P/O, WRNS,
66370.

H1220-0196

U.S.A. Exhibit 4-81
Filed 20 Dec 1946

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT R-142
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Security-Service Reichs-Fuehrer SS
Unterabschnitt Koblenz
Branch Kochem

Kochem, 7 May 1938.

II 225-0/1
M

Note
forwarded
-7 May 1938
(initialled M. (?))

1. To the
Security Service (SD) - Unterabschnitt Koblenz
Koblenz

Subject: Plebiscite of 10 April 1938. 913/38

Ref. : Your letter II, dated 22 April 1938
our letter II 225-0/1, dated 22 April 1938.

Copy of a schedule is attached herewith enumerating the persons who case "No" votes or invalid votes at Kappel, district of Simmern. The invalid votes are listed first, ending with _____, thereafter come the No-votes.

The control was effected in the following way: some members of the election-committee marked all the ballot papers with numbers. During the ballot itself, a voters' list was made up. The ballot-papers were handed out in numerical order, therefore it was possible afterwards with the aid of this list to find out the persons who cast No-votes or invalid votes. One sample of these marked ballot-papers is enclosed. The marking was done on the back of the ballot-papers with skimmed milk.

The ballot cast by the Protestant parson Alfred Wolferts is also enclosed.

The identification of two persons was impossible because there are several persons of the same name in the village and it was impossible to ascertain the actual voter.

Security-Service-Branch Kochem
initialled: M.
Staffelscharfuehrer

2. for filing II 225-0/1

(Enclosure is list of persons as explained in above letter).

R 142

H1220-0197

Security-Service-Reichsfuehrer SS
Unterabschnitt Koblenz
Branch Kochem

Kochem, 22 April 1938.

Note forwarded
22 April 1938

II 225-0/1
M

To the
Security Service Unterabschnitt Koblenz
Koblenz

Subject: Plebiscite of 10 April 1938

Ref. : Your letter of 22 April 1938

Enclosures: 4 - in duplicate.

Supplementing the telephone conversation with SS-Oberscharfuehrer HEINRICH of 21 April 1938, schedules showing the polling results of the villages in the area of this branch are forwarded herewith in accordance with No. 1 of your letter.

The high percentage of No-votes and invalid votes has its reason in nearly all cases in the religious attitude of the population, irrespective of whether they are Catholics or Protestants. The district-manager of the District Kochem gave the assurance that it was mostly women who voted "no" or "invalidly". As became known here a supervisory control was ordered at several localities of the district which has confirmed the assertion of the district-manager. In one village, Fronhofen, district Simmern, see enclosure 3, several inhabitants were fined in the fall of last year because they had shown forbidden church banners at the occasion of a festival at the first ordination of a priest. The bad result in the village Riesweiler in the same district is obviously the result, as the district manager there states of squabbles between the leader of the local party group and several inhabitants. In spite of many endeavors, even on the part of the Gau-leadership, these squabbles could not so far be settled. A report on the village of Kiesselbach has already been made over the phone; in this connection, it must be taken into consideration that the result given has to be corrected because the percentage reported included the "no" votes, but did not include the invalid votes. Aside from religious questions, the following reasons were at the root of the matter. For some time already the consolidation of private property had been under way. The Reich-Food-Estate had promised the peasants in the beginning that the individual plans should not exceed 4 "Morgen" to 1 Hektar (about 2.47 acres). Afterwards it appeared, however, that plans had been made for up to 24 Morgen. Some peasants received property situated near the village while other peasants who formerly had their landed property near the village, now received property at the border of the area. Apart from some individual cases where "no" votes or invalid votes may be attributed to an anti-social attitude, no further reasons beyond those enumerated above, can be found.

Only two cases of direct incorrectness in carrying out the ballot have so far come to our knowledge as may be gathered from enclosures 1 and 2. They affected the localities of Pommern, district of Kochem, and Boppard, district of St. Goar. At the village of Kappel, district of Simmern, an inconspicuous supervisory control of the votes cast was effected without, however, altering the actual results. A special report about this case will follow soon.

Security-Service Branch Kochem

initialled: M
Staffel-Scharfuehrer.

H1220-0198

Enclosure 1

Kochem District

Votes cast	No-votes	Invalid votes	Percentage	Locality
286	14	2	5.6	Beuren
277	24	-	9.5	Lieg
198	14	-	7.1	Poltersdorf
145	5	14	13.1	Urschmitt
495	4 (40)	1 (10)	1.01 (10.1)	Pommern

The figures inserted in () in Pommern give the actual voting results, the published figures give the official result.

Enclosure 2

St. Goar District

Votes cast	No-votes	Invalid votes	Percentage	Locality
4178	11 (130)	2	0.31 (3.1)	Boppard

The figures in () show the actual result of the ballot

(Enclosure 3 for Simmern District showing the actual results for 23 localities and enclosure 4 for Burg in the district of Zell have not been tampered with and are therefore of no special interest.)

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. R-142

8 November 1945

I, ENID STANDRING, P/O WRNS, 52012, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. R-142.

ENID STANDRING
P/O WRNS, 52012

H1220-0199

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT R-145
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

COPY

The President of the Government,
State Police Office for the District
of Duesseldorf,
Branch II/67

State Police Order

concerning the sanction of denominational youth and professional associations and the distribution of publications in churches and through church publishing houses.

On the basis of paragraph 1 of the Law of the Reich President for the Protection of People and State of 28 February 1933 (Reichsgesetzblatt I, p. 83) as well as on the basis of the Law for Police Administration of 1 June 1931 (G.S. p. 77) the following State Police regulation will take effect within the Duesseldorf district.

I.

1. Denominational youth and professional organizations as well as those created for special occasions only are prohibited from every public activity outside the church and religious sphere.

Especially forbidden is:
Any public appearance in groups, all sorts of political activity.
Any public sport function including public hikes and establishment of holiday or outdoor camps.
The public display or showing of flags, banners, pennants or the open wearing of uniforms or insignia.
Still permissible is the holding of closed denominational youth and professional associations in church buildings without uniform or insignia; particularly at traditional processions, pilgrimages and church burials. On these occasions the public display of banners and flags blessed by the church is permitted.

2. The distribution and sale of published items of any sort in connection with worship or religious instructions in public streets or squares near churches is forbidden. In the same sense the distribution and sale of published items on the occasion of processions, pilgrimages and similar church institutions in the streets or squares they pass through or in their vicinity is prohibited.

II.

For every incident of non-compliance with this law there will be a fine imposed up to 150 Reichsmarks, in the event that this impossition cannot be met imprisonment up to 3 months will be threatened. This does not exclude punishment according to other penal provisions on such subjects.

III.

This ordinance comes into effect on the day of publication. On the same day my police regulations of 1 and 20 February 1934 - Governmental Journal, Executive Part 67, p. 169, no. 332, as well as for 27 April 1934 - Part II/67 Governmental Journal, p. 169, no. 333 - are rescinded.

Duesseldorf,
28 May 1934

H1220-0200

H1220-0201

The President of the Government
State Police Office for the Duesseldorf district,

signed: Schmid.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. R-145

2 November 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt., Inf 0-133 55 67 hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. R-145.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.
0-133 55 67

R 145

Filed 20th Dec 1945. D.H. Barton for Secretary.

AA

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL

H-1220

DOCUMENT BOOK

AA

DIE GEHEIME STAATSPOLIZEI (GESTAPO) AND DIE SICHERHEITSDIENST (SD)

VOLUME II

ROBERT H. JACKSON
U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

OF COUNSEL:

WHITNEY R. HARRIS
LIEUTENANT, USNR

H1220-0202